EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

gil WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance Four copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE bliars, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be incice (POST PAID), to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

is increase three increases a square, \$1.50 for aree insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisements ted on reasonable terms, The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are

stherized to receive subscriptioms for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia tee, but are not responsible for any debts of the got, viz :-- WENNELL PHILLIPS, EDWUND QUINCY, ED-MANUAL DACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

wen in our bu-itently confers astisement we astisement we with reference systemess; we forth iniquity; for the wall ed for the wall ed for the wall enday as in the and revolt, and ings. Our own

ings. Our own

e Power which

s called God"; ie dust, its emgrave of eterna!

defiant leaders sod; others are nes, shunned as

upon their fore-s felons, traitors

for pain," and The chief of ant, in infernal trity, as well as erann Davis, is

atrong wails of fate. What that rimes of which

God and by the doubt. It is, to

higher than Ha For either let the nation for-

there is but one nominious fate isguise as a poor ry boots! This dy, comedy and rom the sublime ilt to hang the on of the world, rse! bellion? Its end er's vessel-celrman, and Sherithe gasconading ," irresistible as ; and Farragut, e have captured ifications by the ves victoriously Texas, from the the bloody con-ight; Sherman an soldiers; and

by hundreds of with the smoke rked with many d with the lau s long darkened de radiant with refore, may the

of the resoundnder-tones from

al foundations! igh the sunder-

d-



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Phesident of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Cungress extend to interference with the institution of alvery, in extend to interference with the limitation of slavery, in Foun a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power, . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w power; and when your country is actually in war, whother it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to away on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACconding to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams,

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 28.

Scientist of 15.

THE NOBIO SUFFRACE.

Making an that up on American meraphyre in the expense basis of excluding new enterpression of the property of the prop

the privileges of the ballot-box. These people shom a few years ago we were told by Southern planters, backed by British philosophers of the Carter-Blake sort, to regard as a sort of half-humanized apes, sufficiently advanced in the transforming process to the rational accountry and the statement of the process to the p habitants of America, including a vast majority of the citizens of Connecticut, quite capable not only of governing their own actions, but of taking part in determining the government of the country in which they have been brought out. Surely strange things have come to pass in the land, and the war which has passed like a fire over the country must have withered up a vast number of old prejudices, nd recast a vast number of old speculations and and recast a vast number of old speculations and bleas, before such a proposition could even be named without calling down a storm of contemptuous ridicals from all ranks and classes of people. Five years ago, what word could be more insulting than "Abolitionist" applied to anybody who inspired to take the smallest practical part in the management of public affairs? What taunt so keen and bitter wants or property in the State at the state of the small state of the gainst any party in the State as that of being "nig-ger worshippers"? And now the leading abolition-its are some of them spoken of as conservatives, and

the "nigger worshippers" of former days are many of them standing aghast at the lengths to which multides of their formor persecutors are ready to go in the matter of the negro suffrage.

But however gratifying this question may be when looked at in comparison with the past, it is sufficiently grave when looked at grave when looked at in the light of the present-loody can deny that the negroes are low in intel-gence, not because they lack average intellectual powers, but because they have lacked average op-portunities. Education has been denied them, and their lowest faculties have alone been developed by the cruel law of the lash. By every law of safety, the cruel law of the lash. By every law of safety, then, one would think that they ought to be excluded from the political trust of the suffrage until some letter security can be obtained for their intelligent terrise of such a privilege. Four million negroes terrise of such a privilege. Four million negroes terrising the suffrage would nullify the votes of four million white men, and thus, to a large extent, education and enlightenment would be reduced to ophers by interprane and prejuding. The outgrants ber milion white men, and thus, to a large extent, sheatin and enlightenment would be reduced to copies by glorance and prejudice. The enfrancement of those who could only use the right to the distranchisment of the service of the freedom and good treatment of the negros, is not this a case in which we are bound to law, and look seriously ahead, before committing makes to so vast and irretrievable a step as that having resorted to the war conduct the war according to the law are now urged to take? Such is the lambies we are now urged to take? Such is the lambies we are now urged to take? Such is the lambies of the right to do not be other with a Britist et can fail to admit the cogency and to person who looks at the question with a Britist et can fail to admit the cogency and to person who looks at the question with a Britist et can fail to admit the cogency and to person who looks at the question with a Britist et can fail to admit the cogency and to person who looks at the question with a Britist et can fail to admit the cogency and force of the rancing. Looked at with an American eye, lower, there is an admitted the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the negro to the special privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the privilege is much stronger than the negro to the

the south, finding her despotic supremacy disputed, the south finding her despotic supremacy disputed to secede, and the bloody rebellion which have so long oppressed him will voluntarily of him the justice which he demands? When his own fate is chiefly at stake, is it not necessary, in order to secure him decent justice, that he himself swould have a voice in its decision? Whatever may be his fitness to vote on matters of abstract politics, he has, even in the lowest depths of slavery, understead to defer the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of negro rights seems about to commence.

The features and nature of the present struggle gup the same question of A REBEL PRISON.

CAMBRIDGEFORE, June 25th, 1865.

Cannot be where they are to be held in bondage or alised for every their fiberty, it is not even a question is to whether they are to be per airlied the principes of the white chief they are to be put at once on a perfect pality with the new question is the white chief are givinges of the ballot-box. These people than a few press again of the principes of the as after year again of the again the what is a stouch as a few provinges of the ballot-box. These people than a few press again of the principes of the ballot-box. These people than a few preads again the data of the again the principes of the ballot-box. These people than a few preads again the data of the principes of the ballot-box. These people than a few ling as it may sound, that a negro suffrage would be the greatest possible boon, not only to the negro race, but to all classes and colors in the United States .- Leeds Mercury.

## GERRIT SMITH ON TREASON.

We have before us the speech of Hon. Gerrit Smith, recently delivered at the Cooper Institute, and published by the American News Company. It is entitled, "No Treason in Civil War." The opening sentence of Mr. Smith gives us a distinct idea of the ground assumed:

"The South, by plunging the nation into this hor-rid war, committed the great crime of the age. The North, under the persistent urgency of press and pul-pit to punish the South for treason, is in danger of amitting the mean crime of the age.'

SLAVIS.

stripping our boys of almost everything, we ten in without rations, and marched to Staunton, Va., 93 miles, on one pint of flour. It was a forced march, as they were afraid our cavalry would recapture us. Arriving in Staunton, we found a train of cars waiting to carry us to Richmond.

Before leaving Staunton, they gave us four hard-tack a-piece, and then crowded us into box-cars like cattle. Each car was suitable for holding about thirty, but seventy were placed in each car. We reached Richmond on a Sunday morning, and the first cry that met our ears was "More Yanks!" We were placed in Libby Prison, where we remained ten days, and were again crowded into box-cars and started for Salisbury, N. C. This was the first of November. They told us that it would take three days to reach our destination, and gave each man one pound of corn bread and a small piece of maggotty pork. We were delayed on the road, and had to lay over at Greensboro', N. C. They kept us in an open lot all night under a cold November rain storm, with nothing but the canopy of heaven for a covering.

But little did we know what was awaiting us next. We reached Salisbury on the evening of the the still rains and cold—and were ushered into

This, as it seems to us, bears on the face of it an evidence of grave error. A great crime, the greatest crime of the age, has been committed; therefore it must be punished. Mr. Smith's reasoning would be, A great crime has been committed, therefore it must be punished. Mr. Smith's reasoning is, A great crime has been committed, therefore it must be punished. Davis committed the great crime of the age, in committing treason; we should commit a mean crime in punishing the treason. Strange conclusion from such a premise! Still, if it can be established that we have "neither legal nor moral right to try the rebels for treason," let us accept it, and act accordingly. The gist of Mr. Smith's argument appears to be this: That there are two codes of law, the civil code and the code of war; that when we went to war with the rebels, we acknowledged them as belligerents; that having resorted to the war code, we can no longer avail ourselves of the civil code; the acceptance of the age, in committing treason, and passed another such night as we lid at Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such night as we lid at Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such night as we lid at Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such night as we lid at Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such night as we lid at Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such night as Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such night as Greensboro. We did not get anything to the bull pen, and passed another such mich as the still rainy and cold—and were ushered into the bull pen, and passed another such mich the till rainy and cold—and were ushered into the bull pen, and cold—and were ushered into the bull pen, and passed another such

The Boston Transcript publishes the following letter from the Count de Paris, addressed to Senator Sumer:

"TWICKENHAM, May 5, 1865.

"DEAR SIR: You stood by the death-bed of the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the good and noble-hearted man who was to refer the good and noble-hearted man who was to refer the good and noble-hearted man who was to man was to good the good of the gradient of the good and noble-hearted was to man who will herefore, understand that after reasiling the sad particulars of that horrible tragely, I should feel anxious te confide you my to deep emotion and my bitter gried. I should not have pressumed to add my voice to the unanimous expressions of sympathy offered by Europe to your fellow-citizens, if my personal relations with Mr. Liacoli, which henceforth will remain among the most precious recollections of my youth, had not added something in my eyes to the magnitude of that public calamity. My brother and myself will both always gratefully remember the way in which he admitted us four years ago into the federal army, the opportunity he then gave us to serve a cause to which we already felt bound by our family traditions, our sympathies as Frenchmen and our political creed.

Those who saw Mr. Lincoln during the great ordealwhen everything seemed to conspire against the salvation of the republic, will never forget the hone the draditions, our sympathies as Frenchmen and our political creed.

Those who saw Mr. Lincoln during the great ordealwhen everything seemed to conspire against the salvation of the republic, will never forget the hone est the destincts of the republic, will never forget the hone est the destincts of the republic, will never forget the hone est the destincts of th of free institutions, and will ever associate with them the name of Mr. Lincoln. In this struggle with slavery, his name will remain illustrious among those of the indefatigable apostles who fought before him, and who will achieve his work. But it will also be said of him that he secured the preservation of the Union through a tremendous civil war, without ceasing to respect the authority of the law and the liberty of his fellow-citizens; that in the hour of trial he was the Chief Magistrate of a people who knew how to seek in the fullest use of the broadest liberties the spring of national endurance and energy.

as vanquished, though not dishonored, enemies. "To re-cement, if possible, a Union so nearly dissolved! That is cool. We shall next have Blackwood and the London Quarterly expressing sympathy, and trying to save us from exposure to high winds and the night air. If the wedges of British prejudice and hatred, wrought in tory forges, and placed at the disposal of any pirate or traitor who called for them, could have pear to require the Union hopelessly, there would have been no republican government to-day to be mocked by the pretentious sympathy of those who were its bitterest enemies."

## WHOSE TURN IS IT NOW TO "CONCIL-IATE?"

We find in the Green Bay Advocate—a democratic paper of sterling ability—an article on "Conciliation," written in the best style of its ac-

It recites the fact that we have been for some generations "conciliating" a few families of chivalry at the South, and that these acts of good alry at the South, and that these acts of good nature on our part were taken as marks of poltroonery and weakness, and incited them to further acts of arrogance, and to more importunate demands. With some of these we could not comply, and so they judged from our previous patience, which they called cowardice, that we would remain passive, and they "undertook to destroy us as a nation—to humble us—to establish their supremacy

ø

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding sheet,

The stars and stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, sourril, jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he that lived to shame me from my sneer, To lame my pencil, and confute my pen— To make-me own this hind of princes peer, This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.\*

## THE ANTI-NIGGER PARTY.

nature on our part were taken as marks of polarize of arregames, and to more importunate dense of arregames, and they undertook to destroy us as an anion—to humble us—to establish their supermery as a race.

This they failed to do. It turned out that they are the worst whipped bollies that ever kinds of a still of their arregames. In their defauted and as knowledged weakness, they were sulky and obstitute of their arregames. In their defauted and as knowledged weakness, they were sulky and obstitute of their arregames. In their defauted and as knowledged weakness, they were sulky and obstitute of their arregames. In their defauted and as knowledged weakness, they were sulky and obstitute of their arregames. In their defauted and as knowledged weakness, they were sulky and obstitute and the sulface of their arregames. In their defaute in their behalf, still unchastened in their adversity, and learning no widem. To a decrease of their arregames are some soft-hearted humanitarians and some ambitious demy of the sulface of the sulfa

#### DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF HORACE MANN.

We give below the speeches made at the dedication of the Statue of Horace Mann, in the State House Yard, Boston, on the morning of July 4th, 1865 :-

WHOLE NO. 1797.

SPEECH OF DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The instincts of

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The instincts of mankind in all ages have led men to erect monuments of some kind to perpetuate the memory of those individuals who manifested in any striking degree qualities which were held in high esteem in their days. Savages raise a pile of stones over the bodies of their strongest and most cunning chiefs; barbarians erect monuments to the great destroyers. Some civilized people erect statues to great Generals; democracies raise statues to great orators; aristocracies to kings and rulers. Given the monuments of any people or any set of men, and you may know the character of the people or men.

In all ages the highest arts have been called upon to celebrate and perpetuate on canvas, in marble or bronze, the virtues and excellencies of those whom the people held in high esteem. Hitherto, for the most part, these honors have been monopolized by the great fighters, by the great writers, or by the great talkers. We, to-day, dedicate a monument to the memory of a man whose greatness consisted in his love for his fellow-men, in his confidence in their innate goodness and their capacity for improvement, and in his burning zeal to elevate and to improve his fellow-men. He loved the people, he lived for and labored for the people, nay, he died for the people, inasmuch as his premature death was brought on by over zeal and over work in the cause of the education of the people. Fellow-citizens, it is proper that such a State as Massachusetts should rear a monument to such a man, for it is alike the proof of his greatness and goodness, and of their virtue and intion of the people. Fellow-citizens, it is proper that such a State as Massachusetts should rear a monument to such a man, for it is alike the proof of his greatness and goodness, and of their virtue and intelligence. And the people of Massachusetts have done it; for the means for erecting this statue were given by the people at large, not by the rich. A few rich gave of their abundance, many more gave of their poverty. The schoolmaster who could spare but a dollar, and the schoolmistress who could spare but fifty cents, and the little boys and girls who could give but a dime, have all contributed to this work; and the State of Massachusetts herself, as work; and the State of Massachusetts herself, as if to stamp her approval upon it, by the vote of the Legislature contributed money to build the pedestal. The work itself has been done by a woman, by a woman of genius and art, by a woman who was inspired by the nobleness of her subject, and whose cunning hand has wrought out in bronze the monument which we now unveil to you—the statue of Horace

On the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, we dedicated on the banks of the Merrimack a votive column, reared to the memory of those who fell as the first martyrs in the great rebellion. To-day, the 4th of July, near the shore of the bay of Massachusetts, we inaugurate this statue of enduring bronze to preserve in memory, and to hand down to the generations, the form and features of a sage, whose lile helped to make those simple citizens heroic soldiers, and to render possible the triumph of liberty and manbood, of which the demonstrations signalizing this anniversary are a joyful and continental celebration.

They were young, and bore the weapons of war

They were young, and bore the weapons of war when they fell. He was mature in age, and knew no weapon but his voice and pen. They obeyed their country, and marched the moment they heard her call. He was elect from his early manhood to his high vocation, when at his graduation from College he discoursed on "The Progressive Character of the Human Race." Theirs was a brief, sharp conflict. His were the struggle and the toil of many manly years. Worn out by excessive devotion to his work, he—not less than they who were slain in the fight —seemed to the vision of man to have died before his

In May, 1796, HORACE MANN was born, a native of Massachusetts. Graduated at Brown University in Rhode Island, where he was afterwards a tutor of Latin and Greek, he became in 1823 a member of the bar of Norfolk. The next year, 41 years ago this day, he delivered at Dedham an Oration commemorative of American Independence. Three years after that, he was chosen to represent the town of Dedham in the General Court of the Commonwealth. In 1836 he was President of the Senate, having been elected a Senator from Suffolk, where he had removed his residence, and become a citizen of Boston.

It was in his chair as the presiding officer of the Senate that I first saw this truly eminent and most impressive person, who, though already ripe in age, mature in thought, and of much experience in affairs, had then scarcely laid the visible foundation of his subsequent great and enduring fame. It was one

mature in thought, and of much experience in affairs, had then scarcely laid the visible foundation of his subsequent great and enduring fame. It was one year later than that when he became Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. And in that new position which he created, rather than filled, he rose, by a rare genius for a work in which he could become the benefactor of mankind, to lasting and acknowledged greatness. He proved how lofty thought, how grand ideas, exact and precise learning, combined with poetic conception, with eareful and toilseme elaboration of the humblest details, and with energy and undying faith, could be united and made visibly manifest in the life of a single man. It is hardly too much to affirm that the eleven years of his service, as the head of the system of popular education in Massachusetts, lifted the cause itself into a prominence and value in the public thought not known before, reformed and vitalized the system itself, and thus far until this hour has given to all other men their sufficient task in trying to hold up the standard he reared almost alone.

The death of John Quincy Adams, in his place in Congress, turned the people toward Horace Mann for his successor. He obeyed their call. In 1848 he ascended the steps of the Capitol, to wear the mantle of that wouderful old man, who, after his own public career had apparently ended, had contributed more to the lasting fame of Massachusetts and to American liberty than had been done by all his cotemporaries in the public service from his native Commonwealth.

In Congress, or on the stump, in the court-room when he defended Drayton and Sayers under a ferocious slave code, Horace Mann may be truly declared to have achieved, by means of his marvellous dialectics, his absolute devotion, his endurance of labor, his ingenious and fertile versatility of intellect, all that could have been expected of a person whose

ll the oppressed, prosperity and ments of justice all culminate in eatness and the spotisms of the e temple of libcompromise ration of Inde in fall upon us vernment must nust be no con

, East or West, t the ballot-box, We must be the sea "toleration, and ng the gloriou TERNITY-ONE R OF US ALL! d by the fiat of e through the er for evil, it is ready to perse t demon spir

on or power in must go to the wers to insur h the comm Let there be the readmiss question of the in our national , and to be setd consummate stice; else we cious caste legorder, and con-

ent of the Unitry might live.

nd Humanity.

e to his virtues o more fitting that bestowed felicitous and o, ing years' rough, ed to cheers,

ise, ering mood : ng days, where he slood, ger prest,— vere dim, ve laid to rest os, pen, colips will to men.

darkly out

the Repu

During

upon the

by civil

companie

tion, by

immigrate ple become and so as

This is

open to u

oint at

han they

end the

which th

restoration the Reput

itations o

of public

interval

cess resc

will use

States, 1

with pro

were ap

Richard

cott. Jr.

CONSTRU

unity an

THI

Celebrati

DEAR of the 2

in the

CHARLE

lage, as deed, a

boughs

eral tho

of the B

were ba

the Dec

were pe

and pro

the rest

a citize

patural

or to se

dence t

offered

of the I

The rel

and fre

tocracio

all colo

here, ir

and de

be on t

eympat Vinela

ebrated dom in

country

ways !

that o

nation'

troduc

me the

pect;

slavery

agains

down

the fri

now to

spare blot o

Pot's ! I am Perilo and t

loyal :

or in with

New Auftis no tiona use it speed ballot to the

previous life had been that of uninterrupted political or professional employment. And yet he, for a dozen years, had laid aside the law for which he was educated, and had abandoned political life, for which he had exhibited so much adaptation, and had given his heart and brain and hand to the single task, with undivided effort, of elevating the district school, and of bettering the system by which children were

and of bettering the system by which children were taught the rudiments of common knowledge. In 1853 he accepted the Presidency of Antioch College, in Ohio, and there he expended the lastsix years of a most active, devoted and memorable life of duty and high example. On every work he un-dertook, he stamped himself. Thenceforth it bore the image of his powerful will, his lofty conceptions, his singular independence, his faithful integrity— and these works, the amelioration of man's estate by which he made posterity his debtors, are the true

Not for his sake, therefore, but for ours, and for our children's, in the name of Massachusetts and in behalf of her people, of the sacred cause of learning and the holy cause of Liberty, I inaugurate this monumental effigy of Horace Mann. Here shall t stand, mute but eloquent, in sunshine and in torm. On the brow of Beacon Hill, in front of the storm. On the brow of Beacon Hill, in Rolling Capitol of the Commonwealth, side by side, the statues of Webster and of Mann will attract the gaze of coming generations, delying the decay of time, long after these living men and women who assist in this day's ceremonies shall have slept in the

dust with their fathers.

On the one hand is the statue of DANIEL WEB STER, the great Jurist, the great Statesman, the great American. On the other hand is the status of Horace Mann, the teacher of Philosophy in its application both to politics and to popular learning —whose constituency was mankind. The rising sun of the morning will turn from the purple East to sa and when his golden orb ascends to the zenith, shining down heavens, he will wrap and warm them both with his lambent love and glory and when at last the god of day is descending be neath the horizon, his expiring ray will linger upor

The closing remarks of the Governor were us doubtedly the inspiration of the moment, for just as he was finishing his address, the light of the rising sun having already enveloped the statue of Mann, was just beginning to play on the head of the statue of Webster. The setting sun would reverse the

John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City of Boston, was next in-

#### REMARKS OF MR. PHILBRICK.

Mr. Philbrick remarked that he was happy to par ticipate in the exercises of the occasion, in doing honor to the greatest advocate of popular education on the most auspicious morning of the national an-niversary. He himself stood as a humble represen-tative of that class for whom Mr. Mann labored, lived and died—those who have in immediate charge the education of the children of the land. Mr. Mann had many titles to our admiration and regard, but the monument was reared mainly because he devoted himself to the cause of education as the in ation and special mode of his doing good to man l. To a friend he said that all his air castles in youth had reference to doing some benefit to man-kind, and somehow he had the conviction early in life that knowledge was the needed instrumentality for its accomplishment. He saw that the improve-ment of his own mind and heart, the cultivation of his own character with a view to use his talents for the benefit of mankind, was the true and lawful end of all aspiring. He came naturally to see that the greatest work that could be given to man was to labor to diffuse among men knowledge and virtue. He came to see that the only mode for the preservation and the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the blessings flowing from them, was through the intelligence and morality of the people, to be secured through the public schools. He rose thus step by step to the height of the great argument of uni-versal education as the means of liberty, as the means of national prosperity and national happi-ness. He went further; that it is the undoubted right of every child born into the world to have an cation, and that it is the bounden duty of the State to provide that education for every child within its limits. Mr. Philbrick then spoke of Mr. Mann's labors as Secretary of the Board of Education, and for the encouragement and adequate compensatio for competent teachers, and closed by expressing wealth who was not better educated, by reason of the labors of Mr. Mann, than he otherwise would have than he would have been had not this great man lived and labored in this Commonwealth

Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard Univer-REMARKS OF REV. MR. HILL.

We have dedicated this statue, fellow-citizens, not more to the memory of him of whose bodily pres-ence it is so faithful a reminder, than to those great ence it is so faithful a reminder, that to the principles to which, especially during the twelve years in which he was first Secretary of the Board of Education, he dedicated himself with such wonderful zeal, energy and success. So long as it stands here on its firm pedestal, let it perpetually remind the people of this Commonwealth, and their representatives in these balls of legislation, that Massachusetts, by his appointment eight and twenty years ago last Thursday, pledged herself to lead those State a interest in the education of their who take a wis citizens. Nobly did she struggle under his guidance, and with his powerful aid, to redeem that pledge. Let him, as he stands here in ever-enduring bronze warn and admonish her that nothing but a perpetual struggle will enable her to maintain her place. The genius of the sculptor has filled those motionless lins with his wonted expression of mingled tenders and severity, of stern self-renunciation and inflo ble devotion to his undertaken task; and if Massa usetts listens, she cannot fail to hear in their silent quence the words: "Honor not me, but honor eloquence the words: principles for which you gave me the opportu labor; remember that it is the right a of a State to give to each one of her children that amount and that kind of education which shall best

Let us listen to his doctrine, for it is true. What t. Paul says of the Church, holds also of a nation. We are all one body, and members in particular. Each individual member of the body politic serves best his own interests by serving the interests of the whole, -and the nation best serves the interests of the whole by gnarding carefully the interests and the rights of each individual. The least honorable members are oftlimes most useful and most worthy of especial care. In this newly regenerate nation, therefore, let there be no North nor South, no East nor West, no Celt nor Anglo-Saxon, Teuton nor Afri-can, bond nor free, but American citizenship be all in all-securing to each man equal attention, equal protection, and equal opportunity to gain that amount and that kind of education which will enable him

im to serve mankind."

and that kind of education which will consider the most thoroughly to serve the nation.

But should the American people fail of attaining apidly this full stature of manhood, let at all events the Commonwealth of Massachusetts show an example of united devotion to the highest aims. Let there be no jealousy here between the seaboard and the mountains, between the farmer and the man ufacturer; but let all unite in sustaining the honor and the interests of the State, well as-sured that the interests of all sections and of all asses must in the long run prove identical, common schools once stood superior to any on the Continent; but New York and the Northwestern Continent; but New York and the Northwestern States are more thoroughly awakened, more free from the transmels of routine, more generous in proportion to their means in outlay, and will soon outstrip you unless you renew your State. Your Colleges and your University once stood in a proud preeminence over those of sister States, but other States have now for many years been imitating with great. have now for many years been imitating with great success your previous steps, and will in a few unless you hasten to anticipate them, have ndowed, more thoroughly organized, richly endowed, more thoroughly organized, more generously comprehensive institutions for the highest education, than you. Let Massachusetts retrieve and increase her ancient bonors. Let us never forget, so long as this sacred image recalls the faithful and tireless first Secretary of the Board of Education, that it is the right and the duty of the State to provide for each child that amount and that kind of education which will most surely prepare him for as great usefulness to his race as his relative talents will permit him to attain. Our common schools are yet susceptible of improvement in their schools are yet susceptible of improvement in their mode of rendering the great mass of the people in-telligent and happy co-laborers in the work of so-

ciety. Our State Scholarships, although useful, fall very far short of enabling all our children who desire it to obtain a collegiate education. The Commonwealth must not fail to put to the utmost use all the talent of all her sons, and the higher the talent the more need there is of utilizing it. Those, therefore, who would pursue the highest walks of literature, or science and art, or would make themselves masters of philosophy, and political economy, and jurisprudence, and statesmanship, and thus fit themselves for the highest possible services to the State, should be freely aided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and not be left dependent on private fortunes, nor forced to seek aid in the Universities of foreign lands. Let the State determine so to imvery far short of enabling all our children fortunes, nor forced to seek and in the Universities of foreign lands. Let the State determine so to improve all her facilities of education as rather to attract the youth of foreign lands hither. Horace Mann in his youth proclaimed the eternal progress of a true State; let not the erection of this statue mark the time when this State ceased to advance, and rested satisfied with her imperfect attainments. Rather let us honor his name by giving ourselves, heartly, to the high ends of humanity and the bread case of all states the state has been advanced for the state. heartily, to the high ends of humanity and the broad cause of education, with which he was iden-tified and in which he won a name more enduring than bronze, and established himself in the affec-tionate remembrance of the people more firmly than any work of man's hands can be placed upon

The services were concluded with the singing of "America" by the children, followed by the ber diction by Rev. Dr. Stebbins.

### JEFF. DAVIS AS A MORAL CRIMINAL.

George W. Curtis writes in Harper's Magazin

" At the time of our writing, the most conspicu ous offender ever capitally indicted in this country sits alone in a spacious casement of Fortress Monroe with only a Bible upon his table, and two silen sentinels watching him by day and night. Perhaps as he sits there or paces the floor, he remembers the hapless victims of Andersonville and Belle Isle, or recalls the long horrors of the war which has smeared o many lovely fields with blood. In the the terrible quiet of his prison, does he ever ask himself whether it was worth while to dare such a grievous sorrow to his country for such a cause? Does he ever argu-with himself that even if the theory of State sover eignty were true, it was not wise to assert it at such ost of misery, merely for perpetuating some which must surpass any conceivable injustice of the nation toward a State? Has he never learned that many things may be lawful which are not expedient, and that nothing but the most prolonged injustice, of which legal redress is hopeless, is a worse oppression than the remedy of civil war?

Technically he is a political prisoner. As such he will be tried. But he is also arraigned before the conscience and heart of his faithful fellow-citiens as a moral criminal of the worst kind. Even fanatical candor cannot plead that he was ignorant of the systematic horrors of the Georgia prisons— he starving, the freezing, the slow reduction of starving, the freezing, the slow human beings to idiocy by exposure, by hunger, by ontact with filth and diseas

Here, for instance, is a note written in pencil from and starved and starved. by scores and hundreds took the oath to the rebels. and were placed in their ranks. He others persisted as long as he could. and weakness and horror gradually did their work, and he succumbed. From August until April he had suffered more than we can imagine, and then he rielded. He was put in the rebel ranks, and arms placed in his hands and those of his companions, about half an hour before Stoneman arrived. He did not fire a shot against his flag-none of them did that the signs of the times look dark and portentous -and they went directly over to Stoneman; but as that the abolition of the slave system, unaccompanie

This is one case, sad enough, but with alleviations one case, not the worst, but how tragical! Yet ere are thousands and thousands like him who suffered all that he suffered, and then, consumed diocy. And they were young and brave and noble men who were thus treated. They were guiltess of every crime, and had done nothing but fend their country. At home, far away upon Western prairies, among New England hills, upon suspense, the horrible suspicion. Their hair whiten-ed, their eyes grew dim with hopeless watching, and their cheeks thinned with acute fear, and their hearts broke also, and they died amidst their appalled children. So awful a sorrow, so terrible a suffering, both in itself and in what it occasioned, no history records. And it was the crime of this man who now Fortress Monroe.

It is in vain to plead for him as a political offender.

The war was little, compared with the crimes of the Over the graves of the dearly beloved, shot easts were never treated-we call

charge of treason-whatever the accused be convicted as a traitorof his execution he may be ranked among political every generous he history is sure against this man as a criminal not less than the infamous English Jeffreys. Viewed merely as a political leader, his whole public career is unthan the infam lighted by a single noble action, and his speeches will be vainly searched for one generous emotion. If his infamy in history will be singular, it will be in every point deserved. The same kind of gloomy odium that settles upon the name of James II., but tenfold deeper, as he was infinitely more criminal, will gather and darken around that of Jefferson Design.

AID FROM FRANCE FOR THE FREEDMEN We have already announced, says the N. Y. Evening Post, the formation of a society of ladies in Paris, under the lead of Madame Laboulaye, for the purpose of providing clothing for the freedmen in our Southern States. The following is a more complete account of this benevolent enterprise:

"On the 27th of April, a large meeting of ladies was "On the 27th of April, a large meeting of ladies was held, and a society formed, with Madame Laboulaye as president, Mesdames Cochin and De Pressensi as vice presidents, and Madame Coiquet as treasurer, with a numerous committee from among the most distinguished ladies of Paris, for the purpose of making clothing for the liberated slaves—ready-made clothing being considered preferable to money, as they can obtain its exemption from freight and custom duties. The following circular, from the pen of M. Laboulaye, is extensively circulated by the association:

'At this moment, when all eyes are fixed on Amerimade the most generous sacrifices, but the needs are so great that these efforts are insufficient. Does So great that these chores are insuncient. Does Europe owe nothing, will she do nothing in her turn? We will not believe this. England has already responded to the appeal; France, the old friend of the United States, will not remain a stranger to it. Politics are nowhere in question, but only justice and humanity.

EDOUARD LABOULAYE."

President Johnson, on Saturday, had an inter-

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER."

On our last page we give an abstract of the speech es made at the Anti-Slavery celebration at Framingham, on the 4th of July. From this it appears the the general tone of the speakers was peculiarly lugu hown his predilection in favor of the South "-"The black man has only been taken from the frying-nar into the fire "-" It is darker to-day than a year ago -" Our only defence is in changing the purpose Andy Johnson "-" Our danger is greater than Grant's was before Vicksburg "-" To-day a voice should go from Massachusetts, letting the Presiden know that his friends look upon his present attitude as a surrender to the rebels "-&c., &c. All this is well-meant, beyond a doubt; it has an a

of deep concern for the cause of the millions who, though emancipated from the galling fetters of chattel slavery, have not yet been invested with the elective franchise; its object is undeniably one of grave importance, and in itself most desirable. Nevertheless we believe it to be the language of exaggeration, no to say grossly unjust.

While we do not undertake to sanction every act of

President Johnson, we shall be slow in coming to the

conclusion that he is animated by any other than an

earnest purpose to stamp slavery out of existence, and to discharge all the duties of his official station towards all classes in the spirit of incorruptible integrity and a lofty patriotism. What he would like to do, and what he sees he can do, in the matter of reconstruction, are very different questions. He has had vast esponsibilities suddenly rolled upon him, and occu pies a position full of difficulty and danger. Let him not be hastily condemned, but rather charitably judged, inasmuch as he has the most intricate problems to solve, the most powerful prejudices to confront, the most antagonistical elements to manage, with no pre cedents to fall back upon, the North widely divided, state of chaos. He is not a despot, and cannot do a he pleases, but limited by popular opinion and constitutional restraint. It is highly important that he should know what THE PEOPLE will sustain him in doing in this anomalous and most critical state of pub lic affairs; and, therefore, they cannot be too explicit in making known their wishes. His strong demo cratic abhorrence of the insolent aristocracy of the South; his sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of confact with filth and disease. It was intended to weaken them into despair and submission, and it had that effect. It was also intended to compel an exchange of sound and efficient men for his service, and there it failed. But the first result was conin Tennessee while Governor of that State; his deep consciousness that upon him are fastened the eyes o the friends of freedom throughout the world, and that he United States military prison at Nashvillé by an ionest, industrious, sober, patriotic neighbor of the casy Chair's, who has been a faithful soldier of everlasting fame," instead of honored to the latest Easy Chair's, who has been a faithful soldier of the war from the beginning. He says he was captured before Petersburg last August, and was sent from Richmond to Salisbury. There he and all his comrades—there were ten thousand, in his estimate, during the period of his imprisonment—were starved during the period of his imprisonment—were starved. pointment of this or that person to office-in the exercise of the pardoning power-in the matter of recor struction itself-without being a knave, or "surrer But hunger dering to the rebels." We protest against the disposi tion, manifest in certain quarters, to assume or insin

uate that his sympathies are with the South, and that

he cares nothing for the colored population. We be

lieve the charge to be equally false and cruel.

We also protest against the absurd representation oming from the rebel ranks, they were held as pris- by an instant translation from the auction-block to the hallot-hox, is a measure of no special value to its victims or to the country; that it is darker to-day that it was a year ago; and so on through the whole dreary catalogue of complaints. It has taken the life-time of with loathsome diseases, with broken hearts, with reeling brains, sank into convulsive agonies of death, or laughed out in stark madness, or drivelled slowly bondage; and the greatness and importance of that change cannot be overestimated. There is no going cause which we espoused, almost "solitary and alone," or in demon power to turn it back. The same good the shores of the lakes, along the sea coast, mothers and wives and daughters sickened with the long Providence which has watched over it, the same Divine hand which has guided it, will continue to aid and bless it. Grievances there are to be redressed, rights and immunities to be obtained, prejudices to be removed, outrages to be exposed and denounced; but these are as dust in the balance compared with the shame and degradation, the darkness and heathenism. with his Bible and the silent sentinels in the barbarity and diabolism of slavery-the selling of human beings like cattle in the market-the plunder ing of cradles-the sundering of all the sacred rela tions of life-the substitution of universal pollution for the sanctity of marriage-padlocks, and yokes, and scourges, and paddles, and branding-irons, and political differences may come to war. But over the and scourges, and paddles, and branding-irons, and Golgothas of Millen and Andersonville—over the thumb-screws, and bloodhounds, and all the other hor. spots where the pens stood in which heroic men rible accompaniments of that hell-born system, now were treated as beasts were never treated—we call decreed its eternal overthrow! Even honieless, pen murder murder, and crime crime, and all murders and all crimes are less black than these.

Whatever the verdict of the jury may be upon the charge of treason—whatever the punishment, if the accused be convicted as a traitor—however in case have been liberated from their worse than Egyptian house of bondage have not prematurely lifted up thanksgiving and praise to God for their deliverance Nor have the friends of freedom, on either side of the Atlantic, been fast or foolish in exulting over the downfall of the "sum of all villanies." Because ab solute political equality for those who but vesterday were marketable commodities has not been simultan ously attained with their release, is it to be denied that a grand, and glorious, and far-reaching event has taken place?

"Lond and long
Lift the old exulting song!
Sing with Mirlam by the sea:
He hath cas' the mighty down;
Horse and rider sink and drown
He hath triumphed gloriously!

Did we dare, In our agony of prayer, Ask for more than He has done? When was ever His right hand, Over any time or land, Stretched as new beneath the sun?"

Let those who will, pour contempt upon all the la ers and sacrifices of the past, and underrate all that has been achieved, because much remains that is un equal and oppressive: We shall not stuitify ourselves, nor depreciate the Abolition movement, in following their example. At no time have we cherished the de lusion that the abolition of slavery, against the wishes and efforts of its supporters, would lift its victims at At this moment, when all eyes are fixed on America, we appeal to your generosity in behalf of the slaves freed by the war. The victims of the most ancient and most odious of iniquities, having no longer the interested guaranties of servitude, and incapable as yet of using the rights of liberty, at this moment when the day of deliverance is drawing near for them, they have more need than ever of our aid, and this aid, routs and tyrannical natures are not easily subdued. rupt and tyranuical natures are not easily subdued But-slavery abolished-it will not be long before spite will be wearied out, and obstinacy overcome, and cruel conduct too infamous to be persisted in. Order comes of chaos, and all desirable things of emancipa tion. The greater includes the less : the greater ha been secured, and the less is sure to follow.

There is, therefore, no ground for discourage or alarm. There is positive growth and constant pro. gress. It is cause for astonishment and rejoicing that so much is claimed and conceded for the freedmen in regard to complete citizenship, on the part of the loval portion of the country. The change wrought in a summation of "equal and exact justice" at no distant day. Why not rejoicingly recognize that change,

the ballot to protect him from unjust class legislation as any one can reasonably be; we denounce his denote the defrauded of the results. privation of it, on account of his complexion, as an act of injustice, which, if prolonged, will surely bring which attend an immediate restoration of the rebel with it trouble and retribution; we regard the ques- States to the exercise of full State authority. Slavery tion of reconstruction as one of momentons importance; is the law of every rebel State. In some of these and we watch with eagerness and the closest scratiny States free persons of color are not permitted to reand we watch with eagerness and the closest scratiny whatever has a bearing upon the freedom, safety and side; in none of them have they the right to testify happiness of our colored countrymen. We only count in court, or to be educated; in few of them to hold sel against unfounded accusations, unreasonable im- land, and in all of them they are totally disfranchised. peachments, unwarranted exaggerations. With fidel- But, far beyond the letter of the law, the spirit of the ity to principle, let there be a rational view taken of people and the habits of generations are such as to inhe state of the country, and of the difficulties and perplexities surrounding the government; so that full justice may be done to all concerned.

#### THE FANEUIL HALL ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States :-

In pursuance of the custom of the American people confer freely with one another in times of civil be feared, and as the cause of their defeat and humiliemergency, and the example of our own ancestors to ation. They will not tax themselves to give to the freed speak to their fellow-citizens from this place, we have men an education. They will not permit the contin been commissioned by the citizens this day assembled uance within their States of philanthropic agencies in Faneuil Hall to address you upon the state of public for colored people, from the free States. They will

reason of the sacredness of the spot from which we labor go there from the free States under present speak; but the greatness of the exigency, the critical auspices. Returning to their old arts of politics, mestions your representatives in Congress will soon which they are fond of, and in which long practice ha be required to meet, and the singular unanimity which made them expert, they will seek to repudiate a debt appears among the patriotic people in this portion of incurred for the suppression of their revolt; nor can our land, lead us to hope for your attention and con-

vance,—as a matter of honor between citizens,—that this meeting and this address have not been prompted by any organization, or any purpose of party or per- refute a political fallacy, which the logic of events conopolitics. They are the spontaneous expression has already exposed. It has been contended that, of the constictions of men in earnest, who have differ- forcible resistance having ceased, the rebel States are, ed much in times past, and may be separated again in by that fact, again in their orbits, and in the rightful their political action, but who are forced to a common possession and exercise of all their functions as ion on the present exigency of affairs.

That we may wisely consider our rights and duties. understand whom and what we have to deal with, and gress or the Executive has no option to exercise, no the probabilities of the future, we must ask you to powers or rights to enforce, no conditions that it can with us the ground, however familiar it may

dition than that of absolute slaves. On sev-It gave to the masters the advantage of oligarchy, ting the employment of judicial and executive fund circumstances at all favor them, an ever-present dan- and of right. ger. The Southern people came to consider themelves as moulded, by their training and position, into a master race, not only over their slaves, but in their and holding the rebel States in our military occupi relations with their fellow-citizens of the free States, tion, it is our right and duty to secure whatever the nublic rhose political equality and free labor they had come to despise. To support their system, in national politics they invented and used as a most effectual sguised under the name of State Rights. It may, therefore, be fairly said that three ideas had complete

years, a war of stupendous proportions. That we may understand the character of this anpolitically, we ask you to remember what they accom- dishonored if we fail to make it good to them They made no insurrection of professed citiens for a redress of grievances. They made no revo-They set up a distinct and independent sovereignty, within the territory of the Republic. This extended over eleven States, and we hardly saved our capital: vhile in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Mis ouri, the most the nation obtained, at first, was a declaration of sovereign neutrality. Looking at the fact, and not at right or law, we must remember that the rebellion drove out from its usurped borders every representative and obliterated every sign of Federal authority, possessed every foot of ground. chose. It happened that they preserved their State lines, and made few changes in their State constitudecline the issue of war, and the rebel government would have stood forth, a completed, recognized em-

In the course of a war of four years for the restoration of the Republic, we must not forget that not one place surrendered from political considerations. There were individual deserters, but not a regiment laid down its arms from motives of returning loyalty. They fought to the last,-as bitterly at last as ever,that the territory they held is now in our military operior numbers and material resources, but we are ot aware that the admission extends any further. practice as well as in theory, the war will have been ment." vain. It has not only been the favorite weapon of slavery, but has been eagerly caught up by the son to believe, have these results in view. We canthe United States is not a nation, a government, a State upon any other terms. If there are any mem sovereignty,-that the citizens owe to it no direct al-

in unphilosophical croaking and unstatesmanlike criti- treason the forms of State authority. The right of this We are as anxious that the freedman should have earth, must be put beyond future dispute, abroad, as well as Let us now, fellow-citizens, look at the dangers

stance. If slavery should be abolished in form, their spirit and habits, their pride and passions, will lead them to uphold their oligarchal system, built upon a debased colored population, and intrenched behind State institutions, over which the nation cannot pass in peace. Their personal relation with the colored people as masters over slaves being changed in law, they will look upon them in a new light, as a class to not encourage Northern immigration, with systems small freeholds and free labor; nor will capital and we shut our eyes to the danger of political combinasideration.

tions, to be ruled by this oligarchy and to do its work.

To remove obstructions which we know may be art. It is useless to suggest or conjecture methods and tions, to be ruled by this oligarchy and to do its work fully thrown in the way, we wish to say to you in ad- means; the spirit and motive will take such forms as occasions may require.

We trust it cannot be necessary to pause here, and States, in local and national affairs, just as if no war had taken place,-that the nation, whether by Con We trust that the mere statement of this proposition, in the light of the circumstauces in For thirty years and more, Southern society has which we stand, is a sufficient refutation. We are een moving steadily in an opposite direction from our holding the rebel country in military occupation, and own, until its entire system, and-if we call it so-its the nation is asserting a right, before it yields that oc civilization, has become hostile to, and, at last, incon- cupation, to see the public safety secured, and the sistent with our own. In their progress the Southern public faith preserved. The only question can be as people had reached a position where it may be said to to the mode of obtaining this result. We trust all have become their settled doctrine, social and political, loyal people of the land will have no hesitation in that the people of color are-not by accident and tem- standing by the President, with clear convictions, porarily, but by nature and forever-unfit for any as well as strong purpose, on this issue. By necessity, the Republic must hold and exercise some eral millions of such persons,-not all negroes, but in control over those regions and people until the whom is much white blood, with often but a quarter States are restored to their full functions as States, or an eighth of the African,-their social fabric rested. in national as well as in State affairs. This au-When not aggressive, their system was intrenched thority is to be exercised by the President or by behind State institutions, where no national authority | Congress, or both, according to the nature of each could reach it. From this condition of things case. Though resulting, necessarily, from the fact of there followed consequences of the utmost social and the war, those powers are not necessarily to be expolitical importance to the government and people of ercised by military persons or in military forms. This the Republic. Slavery, with its effects on what would temporary, provisional authority, although supreme otherwise have been the laboring class of the whites, for the time, may be exercised, much of it, by civil esulted in a system which is substantially oligarchal. officers, using the methods of civil power, and admitand trained them personally in its habits, sentiments tions, with the arts and business and social interand passions. Slavery and oligarchy do not rest on course of life. This we understand to be, in substance, political economy, but they have their sources in the the position which the government now occupies, and pride and passions of men. They are, therefore, if we believe the people recognize it to be of necessity

Let us now, fellow-citizens, turn our attention t our rights and duties. Having succeeded in this war, safety and the public fuith require.

First. The principle must be put beyond all ques tion, that the Republic has a direct claim upon the alreapon, the dogma of State Supremacy, which they legiance of every citizen, from which no State can absolve him, and to his obedience to the laws of the Republic, "anything in the constitution or laws o possession of Southern society, -Slavery, Aristocracy any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

and State Supremacy. Upon these they carried on Second. The public faith is pledged to every person their political warfare, until 1860. On these they of color in the rebel States, to secure to them and their founded their empire in 1861. On these, and for posterity forever a complete and veritable freed these, they have waged against the Republic, for four Having promised them this freedom, received their aid on the faith of this promise, and, by a successful war and actual military occupation of the country, agonistic force, with which we have now to deal having obtained the power to secure the result, we are

Third. The system of slavery must be abolished and prohibited by paramount and irreversible law. lution or civil war within an admitted sovereignty. Throughout the rebel States, there must be, in the words of Webster, "impressed upon the soil itself an inability to bear up any but free men." Fourth. The systems of the States must be truly

> Unless these points are secured, the public faith will be broken, and there will be no safety for the public

republican."

peace or the preservation of our institutions. It must be remembered that, under the Constitution most of these subjects are entirely matters of State jurisdiction. Once withdraw the powers of war, and and established and put in operation a central admit a State to its full functions, and the authority government, completed in all its parts, legislative, ex- of the nation over these subjects is gone. It is a State cutive and judicial. It is true, the rebels preserved function to determine who shall hold land, who shall the form of a republic, but they might have made testify in State courts, who shall be educated, their government a monarchy. They did as they and how, who shall labor, and how, and under what contracts and obligations, and how enforced and who shall vote in national as well as in State ions; but they might have obliterated both, and re- elections. We have already said, that all these solved themselves into a consolidated empire. They did as they saw fit. They then demanded recognition rebel States decided against the freedmen. Action of us, and of the rest of the world, raised armies and is necessary to put them right. So great a change is, navy, and forced the issue of war. We had only to no doubt, fundamental, and goes to the bottom of their lecline the issue of war, and the rebel government social and political system. If it is not made now, before civil society becomes settled, before the States are restored to the exercise of their powers, it will never be made, in all human probability, by peaceful

The question now occurs, how are these results to be secured, before those States are permitted to resume their functions? We agree that these results ought to be secured in conformity with what may be and were surrendered by their commanders only when called the American System,—that upon which and there was no other resource. It was by force that their government was broken down. It is by force tem of separate States, each with separate functions, constituted by the people of each, and self-governing occupation. They admit themselves overpowered by within its sphere, with a central State constituted by the people of all, supreme within its aphere, and the final udge of its sphere and functions. The President recog-Military organizations against the Republic are not nizes the importance of proceeding in accordance with practicable; but they are seeking to open and with the this system. He sims at a restoration of the States, by at possible delay, the avenues to their old fields of the people of the States, without resort to the exercise political contest and ascendancy. They will endeavor of sovereign legislative jurisdiction over them by to save all they can of the doctrine of State Suprema-ey for future use. In the permission for the return of sympathy, as we ask for him an intelligent support. the Rebel Legislature to Richmond, and in the Sher- But, masmuch as once restored, the State will be be man-Johnston pacification, our government barely es- youd our reach, the utmost care must be taken to avoid caped a serious, if not a fatal political defeat, at the a hasty and unsatisfactory restoration. We acknowlods of a vanquished enemy. The purpose of the edge that there may be dangers in protracted and ex-South now is to resume the exercise of State functions tensive military occupation. But we believe the peowith the utmost possible speed, and with the least possible change in their home systems. To secure that, they will do and submit to whatever is necessary. It in premature restoration fraught with future danger must constantly be borne in mind that when once a Any restoration would be dangerous which did not se State is admitted to its place, the power of the na- cure, beyond all reasonable peril, the abolition of sla tion over all subjects of State cognizance is gone. If the dogma of State Supremacy is not destroyed, for within each State, "a republican form of govern-The President and his Cabinet, we have every rea

nemics of our institutions in Europe, -the tenet that not doubt that Congress will refuse to receive any legiance,—that they cannot commit against it the doubtful, we implore you to exercise over them all crime of treason, if they carry with them into their the just authority and influence of constituents.

We advance no extreme or refined theor of government." In the exercise of the prerogative of the General Government to whether a State Constitution is "republican" must be practical wisdom, and no reflacd if If the Constitutions with which the rebel Sute me are not "republican," in such a reaso practical sense as nations act upon-if they far unrepublican as to endanger public peace an stability of our institutions—then we may treat as not "republican" in the American sense

what, then, is the character of their present Co itutions, assuming that slavery is prohibited; presents itself no question of mere principle or they but facts of an overruling and decisive chan From one third to one half of their free popular are absolutely and forever not only disfranch deprived of all the usual rights of citizens in a r lic. Not only so, but this disfranchisement is al, hereditary and insuru ountable. It is more day seated than Oriental caste. It clings to each m his posterity forever, if there be a traceable threa African descent. No achievements in var or pe no acquisitions of property, no education, no rower or culture, no merita, can over make the case worse, these people are not only for ranchised, but the temper, spirit and habits ruling class, the only class partaking of civil au ty, will keep them not only disfranchised, but and y, will keep them, without the right to tently, and without the means of protecting their formal freedor The result has been and must ever be, that the st tem is essentially and practically oligarcha, in such a sense as actually and seriously to endanger the publi peace and the success of our republican Attempts are made to embarrass the subject by re-

ferring to several of the free States, whose or tions restrict free blacks in the exercise of some of asual rights of citizens. But these are not practical aestions before the country. The general govern nent has no present cognizance of those question those States. Besides, as we have said, the exercise this extraordinary authority must be upon practi cal and reasonable grounds, and not on men The partial disfranchisement of people of color those States we regard as one of the subth effects of the Slave Power in our politics, which we home see pass away with its cause. The number of per whom it bears upon is so small, the effect upon the so slight, and such the state of society, and the and feelings of the people, that the substantial cha ter of those States as "republican" is not sensible affected. Departures from principle, however and must always be regretted; but in the vast and crit al affairs of nations, slight aberrations from exprinciples are constantly occurring, and are constant submitted to and allowed for, in fundamental instit tions, as well as in occasional practice. The case of the rebel States is vastly and absolutely different It presents a question of false principle organized at brought into action, with yast dir eady created one war, and all but destroyed the R ublic, and ever threatening danger thereafter. can hardly think it in good faith that the effort is made to deter the nation from confronting this vast peni over which it has present and necessary juri y invoking these slight cases found remaining in lo al States, over which the nation has no present zance, and from which it has nothing to fear We do not ask that the nation shall insist on

nconditional, universal suffrage. We admit that States determine for themselves the principles upor which they will act, in the restrictions and condition ey place upon suffrage. All the States make re rictions of age, sex, and residence, and often anner other conditions operating in substance equally upo all, and reasonably attainable by all. Those matter within the region of advice from neighbors, me not of national authority. We speak only to the point where the national authority comes in. We cannot require the rebel States, if we treat them a States, to adopt a system, for the sole reason the we think it right. Of that, each State, acting as State, must be the judge. But in the situation which the rebel States now are, the nation can lasis upon what is necessary to public eafety and peeds. And we declare it to be our belief that if the tation admits a rebel State to its full functions with a con tution which does not secure to the freedmen to right of suffrage in such manner as to be impartial and not based in principle upon color, and as to be reasonably attainable by intelligence and chi and which does not place in their hands a substantia power to defend their rights as citizens at the ballot box, with the right to be educated, to sequire homesteads, and to testify in courts, the nation will be recreant to its duty to itself and to them, and vill incur and deserve to incur danger and reproach proportioned to the magnitude of its responsibility. It should not be forgotten that, slavery being abolished, and therewith the three-fifths rule of the Con etitution, nearly two millions will be added to the Representative population of the Slave States in the apportionment for members of Congress and of votes in Presidential elections, and that this increase of political power to the rebel States must be at the expense of the free States. If the freedmen remain, 8 they now are, disfranchised, this increased power will be wielded by a class of voters smaller in proportion than before. This furnishes an additional temptat to that class to retain it in their hands; and we shall be compelled to meet, as heretofore, the old spirit,

not improved by its recent experience, and largely is creased in its political power.

As we speak from a free State, it may be suggested that we are not so good judges of what should be done for the colored people of the South as those who have been brought up among them. It does not follow low that those who have been brought up under abuse are the best judges whether it shall be continued, or of what shall be substituted in its place. The people of the North have seen the colored races acting as freemen under free institutions, which the people of the South have not. They who have known the man of color only as a slave before his master, o sometimes as a disfranchised free man under a slave system embracing his race, are not the o necessarily the best qualified class to give an opinio as to what he may do or what should be done for him as a free man, under free systems. History teacher us that national emancipations do not emanate from the masters. And wherever emancipation has seemed to disappoint expectations, the difficulties are tracestic, in large measures, to persistent and multiform conteractions by the late master-class.

Appeals may be made to taste or pride, on the subject of the social equality of the people of colo We must not permit our opinions to be warped by such considerations. The present question is strictly one of political justice and safety, and not of posiequality. When the free man of color, educated is the common schools, deposits a rote which he of write himself, gives a deposition which he can not and sign, and pays a tax on the homestead be bought, the law forces no comparisons between his in tellectual, moral, physical or social condition, at that of the white citizen, of whatever race of sation, who lives, votes or testifies by his side.

But the nation has a deep interest in the free by themselves considered. The Republic must ch to-day between two results. The millions of people of color in the South, no small part of them carries the best white blood in their veins, must be either a educated, industrious, land holding, arms bearing, tax paying, voting, self-protecting population; o taught, indolent, objectless, disfranchised, and debased population,—the substratum of a prost, reatless, unrepublican, political and social stringers. The President has undertaken, in certain of the real States, an experiment for speedy restoration. nizing the general policy and duty of restoration soon as practicable, the experiment com carnest wishes for its success. By its success mean-not the return of the States to their position

7 14

neory as to what

the extraordinary

ent to determine

refined theories.

rebel States now

a reasonable and

-if they are so slic peace and the

e may treat them

can sense of the

prohibited ! Here rinciple or theory,

ecisive character

ir free population

disfranchised, but

sement is perpetu-It is more deeply

s to each man and

raceable thread of in war or peace,

cation, no mental

are not only dis-

of civil authori-

chised, but uned.

ir formal freedom.

be, that the ays-

garchal, in such a idanger the public

he subject by re-

, whose constitu-

are not practical

e general govern-those questions in

said, the exercise be upon practi-

on mere theory.

e subtle effects of hich we hope to

number of persons effect upon them

y, and the habita

ubstantial charac-" is not sensibly

, however small,

e vast and criti-

nd are constantly

damental instituce. The case of solutely different.

ple organized and saions, having al-

estroyed the Re-

thereafter. We the effort is made

sary jurisdiction,

remaining in loy-no present cogni-g to fear.

hall insist on an

We admit that

principles upon

ns and conditions

States make re

, and often annex

nce equally upon

Those matters n neighbors, and

eak only to the

comes in. We

sole reason that

state, acting as a

the situation in nation can insist

afety and peace.

nat if the nation

ns with a consti-

e freedmen the

to be impartial,

or, and as to be

ns at the ballot-

acquire home-

nation will be them, and will r and reproach

responsibility.

very being abol-

ule of the Con-

re States in the

st be at the ex-

lmen remain, as

eased power wil

er in proportion

s; and we shall

the old spirit, and largely in-

ny he suggested

what should be

th as those who

It does not fol-

ht up under an

shall be contin-

its place. The

red races acting hich the people

nave known the

his master, or

under a slave

t the only not

give an opinion be done for him

History teaches

emanate from

es are traceable,

nultiform coun-

de, on the sub-ceple of color. be warped by stion is strictly

d not of social

or, educated in

which he can eh he can read nestead he has between his in-

condition, and er race or na-

the freedmen, lions of people them carrying st be either an ns-bearing, taxion; or an un-hised, helpless

hised, helpicalim of a proud, ial aristocracy. in of the rebel ation. Recognition as

commands our its success we their position; pot's heel.

and character

est they are only too ready to do; but their return ney are one in which the public safety and public pastitutions in which the public safety and public pastitutions. We cannot conceal our apprens that the experiment will fail. But let not nonstic fail! The more recent signs are that of which caused the war is preparing to fight officially the ground it has lost in battle. This ht not to surprise us. Let no haste to restore a to no lear of rebel dissatisfaction, lead the Repub. impromise its safety or its honor!

ring the progress towards restoration, the nation States in military occupation, by powers renecessarily from successful war. This hold them is to be continued until this or some other ment does succeed. We need not be precip-The present authority, although resulting war, may, as we have said, be largely exercised weit methods and civil functionaries, and be acand with the enjoyment of many civil rights local nunicipal institutions, executive and judi-If the present experiment falls, we may try the al. It the present of building by the people from the foundation, by means of municipal institutions of towns and o, by means of education, commerce and migration, a new spirit being infused and the peoseeming accommodated to their new relations, dso advance gradually to complete restoration. This is but one suggestion. Various methods are open to us. Only let it be understood, that there is no ist at which the robe's can defy, politically, any more an they could in war, the authority of the Republic. The of the nation has in view is the same as that for which the war was accepted and prosecuted,-the enteration of the States to their legitimate relations with the Republic. The condition of things calls for no limpatigns of time or methods. By whatever course of amoning it may be reached, upon whatever doctrine of public law it may rest, however long may be the eral of waiting, and whatever may be the proest resorted to, the friends and enemies of the Repubshould alike understand, that it has the powers and sill use the means to ensure a final restoration of the intes, with constitutions which are republican, and with provisions that shall secure the public safety and the public faith. Boston, Jane 21, 1865.

The report is signed by the officers of the meeting Fancuil Hall, and by the following gentlemen, who re appointed a Committee to prepare the Address : ichard H. Dana, Jr., Theophilus Parsons, Charles Loring, John G. Whittier, Jacob M. Manning, annel G. Howe, George L. Stearns, William Endion Jr. The Address itself will arrest general atention for the very able and lucid manner in which discusses the immensely important question of RE-TRUCTION, in its bearings upon the integrity, unity and peace of the country. Every effort should he made to give it a wide circulation.]

### THE NEW VILLAGE OF VINELAND.

Coldention of the New Birth of the Nation to Freedom. Vineland ; it Capabilities and its Prospects.

VINELAND, (N. J.,) July 4, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND-I am just in from the celebration the New Birth of the Republic, held in the grove a the l'ark; a ground of forty acres set apart by CHARLES LANDIS, the founder of this beautiful vilze, as a Park for public accommodation. It was, ineed a great occasion, and thousands participated in A large platform was erected, covered with oak bonghs and wreaths, and seats to accommodate sevon thousands. Over the platform were the words, in large painted letters, " We celebrate the New Birth Republic-Abraham Lincoln." All the services pere based on that text-the prayer, the reading of the Declaration, the oration, and the several speeches, were permeated by that one sentiment. The abolition and prohibition of slavery, the removal of its effects. the restoration of the negro to the rights of a man and a citizen; equality before God and the law in all patural and civil rights; the crime against the ballot; the cause of the war : the duty to forestal future trouble by doing justice to all, without regard to color or to sex; the results of the Declaration of Independence to the despotisms of the world, and to the cause of Liberty over all the earth; the opportunity now ered to the Republic to make the self evident truths of the Declaration an actuality; the certain downfall of the Republic, and its righteous doom, if it neglects to improve it; such were the topics touched upon by prayer, the songs, and the speeches. Perfect freedon was exercised by all speakers on these matters. The relations of the Republic to freedom, free labor, od free institutions, and to the overthrow of the arisforacies and monarchies of the world, and the elevation and education and happiness of the laborers of colors, climes and conditions! These topics, right here, in the hitherto darkest portions of New Jersey, were freely and ably considered by the four or five housands of Vineland, founded by Charles Landis, and destined to be one of the most truly beautiful and desirable towns in the United States. It was good to e on that platform, in that Park, and to mingle my spathies and raise my voice with the thousand Vinelanders and others to celebrate the nation's New Birth of Freedom. For twenty-five years have I celchaled the pation's first birth into theoretical freedom in Framingham or Abington, by those whose live have been laid on the altar of liberty, and their country's redemption from slavery. As you have always been a main-spring in those celebrations, you know well what freedom of speech has been used on that old Abolition platform. Never have I heard more perfect freedom used there than has been used here to-day, in discussing all things relating to the nation's past, present and future, so far as liberty, fraternity and equality, and the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, were concerned. Being introduced to the multitude as an old Garrisonian Aboitionist, I said my say, and used the perfect freedom with which such an introduction and such a title gave me the right to use, and which led the audience to ex-Net; and nothing could be said about liberty and tavery, the equal rights of all without regard to color, the future of the Republic, and how to guard against future civil convulsions, too radical for the ands present. More and more am I convinced hat the people, of all classes, in the North, are settling lows into the conviction, that as the war into which the friends of freedom were driven to entrust the negro with the bullet, to save the nation, is ended; so how the ballot must be put into the same hand, in orber to save it from sure and swift destruction in the var of ballots now begun. Defeated in the war of ballets, the tyrants of this and of other lands will pare no pains, in the war of ballots already begun, to blot out this Republic, and place it beneath the des-

I am certain that, in this new, bloodless, but far more prilous war of ballots-perilous, I mean, to liberty and the Republic-the issue of the conflict and the lation's destiny rest on the answer to the question-The standard of the allowed to wield it, while the logal and true are debarred from its use because of beit color or their sex? Intelligence, virtue, integrity and loyalty, whether they appear in black or white, as it make or female form, must alone be entrusted with the ballot, or the traitors and tyrants at home, because of the bear of the confession of Atzerott, which was prepared by one who has known him since his arrest. The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President, which are set forth below, were given the author by Atzerott a short time before his death.

Six Birth, it now bids fair to become. God save the hadrian Republic in the great war of ballots which is two being inaugorated! As the ballot is a convenient matrix, the people have a right to say who shall usef. They must decide this question wisely and peedily, or the nation's doom is sealed. Refuse the ballot, the only symbol of sovereignty in the nation, but both, it is to traitors, foreign or domestic, who, in 100 SHALL USE THE BALLOT ? Shall traitors, home

their hatred of freedom and love of slavery, and in their zeal for party, and their drunken madness, will use it for party and tyranny, and the Republic diea. What the bullet could not do, the ballot will; i.e., strangle to death the Republic, so lately born to practical freedom, and a recognition of the equal rights of man. It is good to see the universal freedom felt in the discussion of this subject, and the disposition to make one more effort to make the grand ideal of the Declaration a living reality.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. July 6. Vineland, a town of some 5000 people, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, on the

by S. July 6. Vineland, a town of some 5000 people, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, on the West Jersey railroad, thatruns to Cape May. Founded by Charles Landis, who took up 30,000 acres of land in a body here. He laid out a village one mile dequare, about the centre of the township. In the centre of the village is the railroad station. This he centre of the village is the railroad station. This he centre of the village is the railroad station. This he is did four years ago. Before making any sales, he laid his plan for a village, and indeed for the township. The railway runs through the centre, north and south, and in a straight line. Each side of the railway is a broad street, given and made by Laudsis, making is a broad street, given and made by Laudsis, making is a broad street, given and made by Laudsis, making in a broad active, and the south, and in a straight line. Each side of the railway of the centre of the village and township, each 100 feet wide, and equidistant from the railway of Bookeards, half a mile running parallel with the railway. Through the centre of the village and township, each 100 feet wide, and equidistant from the railway of Bookeards, half a mile running parallel with the railway. Through the centre of the village and township, each 100 feet wide, and equidistant from the railway of Bookeards, half a mile running parallel with the railway of the same and expected the sease of the railway of the same and expected the part of the village and township, each 100 feet wide—running three cast and west, and three north and south.

In the village or Mill Square, each acre is divided into six equal lots. Whoever buys a lot in the village had town the same and the village must set his house twenty feet back from the road; and shade tree planted and other possible to the part of the village is the same and the village must set his house twenty feet back from the road; and shade t West Jersey railroad, that runs to Cape May. Found-

Progression is the leading idea in the social and re-Progression is the leading idea in the social and religious character of the place. The Friends of Progress are building a hall of fifty by seventy-five for all public purposes, to be dedicated to free thought and speech. Landis gives three village lots to build it; also, he has given the same to the several churches built here. Also forty acres, just outside the village, for a public park. Here, as in all places, there are but two classes: i. e. the progressive party and the stationary party. The stationary party calls outsident still;" the party of progress says to all-"forward march." The former is holding back, and trying to back the wheels and put on the brakes to the car of progress, and pointing the world to the dead past. The latter party says—put on the steam. dead past. The latter party says-put on the steam. ease the brakes, and rush on to the final station; with the sublime watchword, " Nearer to man, nearer to God!"

lages and towns in this and in other lands. I have never seen one so perfectly and so commodiously denever seen one so perfectly and so commodiously designed as this. I have not seen the designer, Charles Landis, but he has laid out a model town; and if the settlers have the good sense and enterprise to carry out his plan and make it an actuality, it will be one of the most beautiful, and thriving, and healthful, and commodious villages in this nation. Five years hence, as prospects are now, will see this village a gem among villages, of which its projector and the settlers will be proud. I have seen nothing to surpass it in its design. It is now but about three years old, and already over four thousand settlers are here, and some two hundred and fifty dwellings going up the coming two hundred and fifty dwellings going up the coming year. Fanny D. Gage has a fine location and a pretty house here. Schoolshouses are going up; and Dr. George Haskell, of Illinois, and others have purchased one hundred acres, within a mile of the station, on which to build an industrial college for the people; males and females to have qual advantages. No alcoholic liguous to be sold because of the commission. liquors to be sold here, except by consent of two-thirds of the inbabitants as determined by ballot. And sure I am if the wives and mothers are allowed to vote, as I think they are, in this matter, the rumseller will never ply his murderous trade here.

Dear Garrison, you must visit and lecture in this place. Your words and counsels would have weight here. Many are here who have long known of you. and who long to see and hear you. You might plant that seed here whose fruits would be eternal life to many now here, and who are to be here in the future. This is no place for idlers and loafers, who are willing to live by the sweat of another's brow. There ought to be no place for them in the universe; but they had better keep away from Vineland; for sure I am they will find little sympathy here. Come here any time from June 1st to Nov. 1st, and you will be sure of berries, fruits, and sweet potatoes, each in turn, to your heart's content-with a warm heartwelcome to boot. Put down Vineland as a place which you must visit before you enter within the veil; then, after that, you will be sure to come again.

BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR THE TEAR COMMENCING JULY 1st, 1865. Adams, Sampson, & Co., Directory office, 47 Congress St., corner of Water St." Octavo, pp. 560. Price, \$3,00.

This year's number of the Boston Directory, making the 61st volume of that work, and embracing is as follows: the City Record, a General Directory of the Citi-

year's list, and nearly nineteen thousand have been added, showing an increase of 5,620, and making the whole number as it now stands 61,091.

Considering the present price of paper and printing, it is wonderful that such a book can be afforded for three dollars. Every business man needs it. Every family needs it.

The first meeting of all the conspirators actually

pressed himself as fearful that harm would be done Mr. Johnson. Harrold left to go to see Booth, and Atzerott went

the car of progress, and pointing the world to the lead past. The latter party says—put on the steam, ease the brakes, and rush on to the final station; with the sublime watchword, "Nearer to man, nearer to God!"

Dear friend, I have visited many, very many villages and towns in this and in other lands. I have never seen one so perfectly and so commodiously designed as this. I have not seen the designer, Charles each of the conspiracy.

One of Booth's plans to obtain an entrance to the Segretary of State's house was an invention which, if

## SUMMARY JUSTICE.

Since our last publication, summary execution has been visited upon four of the Presidential assassins, with startling and impressive suddenness. Payne, Atzerodt, Harold and Mrs. Surratt paid on the scaffold the dread penalty of their crimes last Friday. Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin have been sentenced to

fold the dread penalty of their crimes last Friday. Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Spangler to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany. Thus speedily justice does her work. The chief malefactor in the actual commission of the crime is overtaken and perishes before his victim is in his grave; four others die upon the gallows in precisely twelve weeks from the perpetration of the deadly deed; and four others, convicted of a connection with the conspiracy, enter the convict's cell, one for a term of years, and the others for life.

The sentences were duly communicated to the prisoners, and received by them according to their several temperaments and characters—by Payne, with great firmness and self-command; Atzerodt, with abject fear and trembling despair; Harold, with simpering insensibility, as though he did not appreciate his position; and Mrs. Surratt, with overwhelming surprise and concern, amounting to complete prostration.

Great efforts were made by the friends of Harold, and particularly of Mrs. Surratt, to obtain a reprieve, or mitigation of sentence, but the President remained firm to his convictions of duty. A writ of habeas corpus was served upon Gen. Hancock, demanding of him to produce the body of Mrs. Surratt before Judge Wiley; but he presented himself in the Court, accompanied by Attorney Gen. Speed, and read a return, in which Gen. Hancock said the body of Mrs. Surratt was in his possession under and by virtue of an order of President Johnson, for the purpose expressed, &c., which order is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865. the City Record, a General Directory of the Citazens, and a Business Directory, has appeared with
its usual punctuality, its usual neatness and compactness of form, and its usual thoroughness and accuracy
of matter. And this is saying a great deal.

In preparing the names for this edition, more than
thirteen thousand have been expunged from the last
year's list, and nearly uneteen thousand have been
added, showing an increase of 5,620, and making the

The Court remarked that no further steps could be taken in the matter. Attorney Gen. Speed briefly rejoined, commenting upon the distinction between civil and military jurisdiction, showing the utter impossibility of fighting battles, carrying on war, maintaining government in time of war, &c., by process of

The execution of the four condemned took place at

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

and I want them to understand that I belong to a body of men who are accustomed to sleep on the field of victory—a class of men who accept the doctrines of the New Testament—who accept, as the living faith of the North American Republic, the Declaration of Independence—a class of men who represent the principles of liberty, of humanity, of justice, and a set of men who never were and never can be defeated. Nothing is more sublime than the record of the black man in this struggle. They have stood by our brave soldiers and sailors in the thickest fights; they have guided them against the enemy; they have stood by our men when fugitives from starvation prisons, and given them food; they have stood by the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country will stand by them.

"At the age of fifteen, I enlisted for the defence of "At the age of fitteen, I enlisted for the defence of my country; and I have stood by her in all her subsequent perils. I have always been in favor of my country. I was through the battle of Bagaduce. Our shipping on the Penobscot was all destroyed, and our soldiers were obliged to fly through the woods to the Kennebec. My father was obliged to flee with the rest.

THE CRAZY SOUTH CAROLINIANS. A correspondent, writing from Columbia, S. C., to the New York Herald, says:

\*\*Herold, says:

"I was a great deal amused at the conversation of an intelligent colored driver who was pointing out the places of interest to us as he drove us about the city. Upon passing the Inaane Asylum, we asked him if there were many confined there at present. He said, 'No, there are not many now, but,' says he, 'Lord bress you, Massa, you ought to have seen how fast they took crazy after the Conscription hill was passed! Why,' said he, 'they used to bring them in by the hundred, so crazy that they could not go into the army; but as soon as the war was over, they had just as much sense as I have.' This same negro told me that when some of our prisoners were passing through there, one of them told him he had nothing to eat for two days. He went off and bought for the opinion that he "would rather trust the poorest black in Tennessee with a vote than a miscrotic file the opinion that he went had been anting rebel, who has seeated back into the regular army, was arrested at Fort Independenc

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ANDREW. Gov. Andrew sent the following response to invitation to attend the celebration in Boston:

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE NATIONAL CARITAL.

Why the exception of the South has been detailed ground, the observance of the Fourth has defined ground, the observance of the Fourth has defined ground the observance of the Fourth has defined ground the observance of the Fourth has defined ground the state of the control of two, or standard exception of two, or standard exception of definition of the property of two or standard property of the p THE NATION. The first number of The Nation newspaper was issued on the 6th. It is a very handsome publication of 32 pages, and is of the form of those London weeklies that have a world-wide reputation. The contents are of the first class of journalism, and the conductors have only to continue as they begin to gain for The Nation a high place among the best publications of the time. The editorials are numerous, and discuss a large variety of subjects, all of great and immediate interest; and they are written with distinguished ability. Some articles that come under the head of miscellaneous matter are given, one of the best of which is that entitled "The March of the Seventh Regiment to Washington," written from Annapolis, in April, 1861, by the late Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who was then a private in the well-known New York 7th. The letter is a racy production, and affords a lively picture of military life in the earliest days of the secession war. General Butler the writer describes as "an energetic, cursing and swearing old fellow." Club Life is well treated. A long article is devoted to Rev. Mr. Hudson's quarrel with General Butler. Seven pages are devoted to Literature, and, besides Literary Notes, contain criticisms on recent works by Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Kingsley, Richard Grant White, and Matthew Arnold. The Fine Arts occupy two pages, and embrace the first notice of the Forticth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. About a fourth part of the number of The Nation, we can congratulate the country on the possession of a first class weekly journal.—Boston Traveller.

ons, and given them food; they have stood by the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country faithfully in the proposing to assassion to the proposing to assassion at Gov. Johnson. This precious document, dated April 24th, 1862, was found among the State archives recently captured. Cooke appears to have been an adept at firing the Southern heart, and was sagaciously alive to the danger of having the fire extinguished by coming in contact with Northern humanity. He says: "I fear the enemy will treat our men behind will be open for his reception and a revolutionary soldier of 1776, the venerable William Hutchings of Penobscot, aged over a hundred years. The Bangor Whig publishes the following speech made by the old gentlemen of the extensive functional proposition of the 28th ult. publishes the left of the 28th ult. publ

the good conduct of the negro troops in Richmond:

The negro troops of the Federal forces in Richmond are spoken of by gentlemen of that city in terms of carnest praise. The deportment of the colored soldiers has been marked by delicate respect for the citizens of the fallen stronghold. So orderly were they in their conduct on entering the city, that they checked all disposition to license, and even stopped an attempt at general plunder on the part of the slave mob of the city. We feel it a duty of justice to General Weitzel himself, to declare here that their conduct toward the people of Richmond was such as to have reflected credit on not only that officer, but on every colored man in his command.

of the part of the

A Magnificent Bequest by Admiral Dupont. Rear Admiral Dupont bequeathed \$175,000—the amount of his prize money—to establish a national asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldiers and

Parson Brownlow has recently delivered himself of the opinion that he "would rather trust the poorest black in Tennessee with a vote than a miscrable canting rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the loyal blood off in head."

THE NATION, WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE.

SCIENCE AND ART, Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be-

First-The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found

Second-The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the

condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equa chance in the race of life.

Fourth-The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that here can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any por-

tion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the South-ern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

Seventh-Sound and impartial criticism of books and

rorks of art. THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, seet or body. It will, on the centrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers posessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of

the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possi-

ble to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured, either as regular or occasional contributors :

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, J. R. LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER, SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hartford,) Prof. Torrey, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Bond, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,)
Judge Daly, Judge Daly, Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College,) Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. Dr. Bellows,

C. J. STILLE, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, THEODORE TILTON, GAIL HAMILTON,

R. H. STODBARD, &c. &c. A more extended list will be published in a few days. Terms, \$3 per annum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher No. 130 Nassau st., New York. June 16.

## WOOL.

THE undersigned, late in the employ of Messrs. HalLowell & Coburn, having leased the lofts at Nos.
6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Woot ComMISSION and BROKERAGE business
He takes this method of calling attention to his facilities for selling, his store being admirably located, and
his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Consignments
are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that
all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and faithfully handled. Liberal advances made when required.
Orders from manufacturers for the purchase of Fleece
or Pulled Wools, either in the Boston, New York or Philadelphia markets, will receive immediate attention:
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Js.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR. Messrs. Hallowell & Cobunn, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Prescott & Co. New York.
Messra. Davis, Fiss & Banks, Philadelphia. Boston, July 14, 1865.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND

INTENSELY INTERESTING! PIRITUALISM AS IT IS! Facts, Fancies and Fol-lies! A New Explanation. The result of Scientific Investigation.
Send 25 cents to WM. BAILEY POTTER, New York.

## Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

A RE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been produced by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purgo out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone, with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vogetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminest clergymen and physicians have lent their names to carry to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afficted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our

us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immoensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—Costivoness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatian, Dropey, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an ovacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Norvous Irritability, Perangements of the Liver and Kidneye, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled deafers with other preparations which they make no profit on. Demand Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

June 2.

WANTED, WANTED,

A SITUATION as travelling nurse to wait upon an invalid lady. Good references can be given. Apply
at 57 Joy street, or at the Anti-Slavery office, 221 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

June 9.

this question of manhood on the white side, even

recruited in the pro-slavery parts of Pennsylvania,

to live a life of indecency. Some are continually

it is only policy and safety to do this. It is our duty

of the South to the conquered rebels, and how long

will they respect your right? How long would it be

before they would get the rule in this country? The

whole tendency of events must be toward the triumph

of the right. We are to fight on still. One blow to-

day may be worth ten six months hence, and it is well

The band again gave a piece of music, after which

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following resolution :-

He wished also to suggest that the quiet and peace

of the country absolutely demand the settlement of

this matter on the right basis. This consideration re-

construction without negro suffrage. Through all al-

ternations of political affairs we must adhere to this.

And a useful help in this matter among the people

will be subscription to the Anti-Slavery Standard, one feature of which is that it does not and will not con-

tain either accusation or defence in regard to differ-

This resolution passed by a unanimous vote. The

Finance Committee then entered again upon their

nces of opinion among Abolitionists.

quires the constant pressing of this position-No

that we strike it vigorously.

TH

921 WAS

ROBER

EF TER

Four Four

EF All s

irected (Pt

DF Adv

erted on

To The

anthorized

The The

paper, viz

WM. LL

V

SPEE

A 380

MR. C

THE UNIT

day amid Gettysbur the heroe mae," who and broke

(Cheers.)

Be to spe

words of have lister

say to you

American uttered to you. I be

to say a (Applause surrounde

black and

playery is

tell it to

all their z robbed y (Applaus shall sell

its auction

your race Let the

authority

passed avunderstan

stitution, the late s

the thing

ation of

a white n

that are

rept as Republic of men t

manity a were and any doub

years, ar When

years ag

ington, a went ac liams' sla

marched

the " far House of

tera " la Christian

this abou

pride of out the Massach

man and

and all

pressed, these th

men wh

Isaw

the tem

I saw

they spo

could co profession that he

leaders

vortex o

rears of

Casti chip, sta ti-slaver

organiz have be upon th cation c as there sed, the pull don I have have be

they ha tory aft

contest

Novem drew J der for

out rege

At the Me

lars, if p

For the Liberator. ASPIRING.

BY KATY CARLISLE. "O diamond blaze, whose rays down-pierce

"An ember on a half-quenched hearth, In a low vale, am I :-Come, Wind, upbreathe my fainting flame,

"O grand and lone and beautiful Whose rays impierce me so, Mingle this atom of earth's warmth In thy celestial glow !

Could love and worship ever turn

A hearth-coal to a star?

Upwaft me to the sky !

" Ah me! the flame consumes me still, While, burning, I aspire : So be it, if my last pale ray But reach that starry fire !" Boston, June 28, 1865.

#### "SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS."

[The following beautiful lines were recited by Miss Lin ZIE DOTEN, at the close of a recent lecture in Boston upon the life and character of the late President Lincoln lelivered in a trance state, and printed in the Banner

" Sic Semper Tyrannis ! " O sentence of might, When pronounced in the service of Freedom and Right Yet how false is its meaning to true hearts and brave, When it falls from the lips of the coward and knave Each drop of the blood that so basely was shed, Like a mountain shall rest on the parrioide's head; And to those who urged on the foul fiend in his track, Thus ever to traitors!" we answer them back. " Sie Semper Tyrannis!" O recreant State!

The words of your motto have sealed your own fate: The blood of the bondman cried out from the soil ; The tears of his anguish, the sweat of his toil-The right arm of Justice was bared for the blow, And the pride of the tyrant in dust is laid low; And when the last hope of Rebellion shall die, "Thus ever with traitors!" shall sound from on high, " Sie Semper Tyrannis !" The judgments of God

in letters of blood on your sod. Oh, where was your mercy when true hearts and brave By a slow, wasting famine went down to the grave? Ay, the walls of your prison a story can tell Which would put to the blush e'en the demons in hell ; But the arrow of Justice unerring has sped-"Thus ever with traitors!" in judgment is said. " Sic Semper Tyronuis !" That sentence repeat

When your hosts shall be scattered in hopeless defeat; Nor fail to remember that you were the first To kindle the flames of Rebellion accurst. Our protest went down from the North to the South. Till we thundered it forth from the cannon's red mouth And the dust of our fathers re-echoed the cry—
"Thus ever with traitors! Ay, thus let them die!"

" Sic Semper Tyrannis!" Our life has not fled, Though a blow has been struck at our National Head: It but adds a new impulse and gives a fresh start the true loyal blood in the National Heart ; And the future shall prove, when the conflict is done That the hearts of the people are beating as one; And the words from our lips that in judgment shall fall. "Thus ever with traitors!"—are echoed by all.

### THE FREEDMAN'S SONG.

De Lord He make us free indeed In His own time an' way : We plant de rice and cotton seed, An' see de sprout some day; We know it come, but not de why-De Lord know more dan we ; We 'spected freedom by-an'-by, An' now we all are free. Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lord ! For new we all are free.

De Norf is on de side of right, An' full of men, dey say ; An' dere, when poor man work, at night De Lord he glad dey are so good, An' make dem berry strong ; An' when dey called to give deir blood, Dev all come right along. Dey all come right along. Dere blue conts cover all de groun',

An' every grayback loafing roun' We not afraid; we bring de child, An' stan' beside de door, An' oh ! we hug it berry wild, Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lord !

We keep it chermore. De mas'er 's come back from his tramp, He takes de basket to de camp For rations ebery night; Dey fought him when he loud and strong, Dey feed him when he low, Dey say dey will forgive de wrong, An' bid him 'pent an' go. Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lord !

Dey bid him 'pent an' go. De rice is higher far die year. De cotten taller grew ; De lowest corn-silk on de car Is higher dan de hoe : De Lord He lift up eberyting 'Cept rebel in his grave De negro bress de Lord, an' sing, He is no longer slave. Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lord !

De negro no mere slave.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The slave called not in vain : Thou didst nol And bid him rise ; Four millions now made free, Lift up one voice to thee,

Unto the skies For Justice, Truth and Right Thou didst put forth thy might, And firmly stand ; Bade all the bond go free, Proclaiming Liberty

And sound the Jubilee

## COTTRACE!

Knewing the Right and True, Let the world say to you Answer despite the blame Answer despite the shame, I'll be a man !

Armed only with the Right, Standing alone to fight Wrong old as Time ; Holding up hands to Go Over the rack and red-Over the crimson sod,

Monarchs of old at will Parcelled the world, but still Crowns may be won ; Yet there are piles to light-Putting all fear to flight, Shouting for Truth and Right Who will mount on?

# The Tiberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRAM-INGHAM, JULY 4th, 1865.

The fourth of July, this year, was everything that could be desired in point of weather. The sun rose clear and bright, and a pleasant breeze cooled the air. A large number of persons left Boston in the special train engaged for the trip to Framingham, and many joined them at the several stations on the way. On reaching the grove, the seats of the amphitheatre were filled. A colored band, who had kindly volunteered their services for the day, introduced th proceedings with some good music, after which the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements appointed for that purpose by the New England Anti-Slavery

Mr. Sargent read a letter of fraternal greeting from Rev. G. W. STACY of Milford; after which, WIL-LIAM WELLS BROWN was introduced to the audience. Mr. Brown spoke of the policy of the government in putting into office those who so recently were promi-nent in the rebellion. He said the rebellion has closed too soon, or we have the wrong man in the Presidential chair. The great millennium we hoped have is not with us. Mr. Brown had hoped that President Johnson would have finished the work which Mr. Lincoln had begun, but he is installing in power the very men who were prominent in the reellion. The President said to the colored reople-"Go to Congress"-but he seems determined to put those who have been rebels in power, so as to get the be cheated out of what we have been promised, and self-sacrificing devotedness to the cause of the co what the brave men have been fighting for. If the South is to be in the Union, it should not have gone into the hands of the very men who have been rebel-

One of the charges against the South has been that

ling against the Union.

she has been ruled by the minority. President Johnson calls upon that minority to rule now. He leaves the negro, who has been fighting, "out in the cold. The prospect is, that the black man is to be ground rder. The preponderating element in the South is the black element, but that element is left out entirely from political action. Mr. Brown feared that negro suffrage in the South was now an impossibility It is darker to-day than a year ago. We have been fighting for almost nothing. A new form of slavery is being inaugurated, for the "wages" of the best o the freedmen are but five or seven dollars a month The employed have no right to choose their employ ers. The black man has only been taken from the frying-pan into the fire. The government has broken its faith with the black man, for the negro soldier was promised protection, but he is not protected. He is left at the mercy of the tyrants of the South Mr. Brown feared the black man's condition would be worse than when he was in slavery. "Gov." Holden says the blacks are not fit for the suffrage, but he has not tried giving them the suffrage. Me Brown hoped his anticipations of the future would not be realized, and that the freedman would have liberty; that the foundations of freedom would be so secure as that we might rejoice that the rebellion had been. If there was ever a time when Abolitionists should be on the alert, it is now. All will depend on the work that shall be done before the next Congress meets. The President has shown that only Congres can save us. He has shown his predilection in favor of the South. The policy of the government shows its determination to keep the black man down. But he cannot be put back into slavery without a struggle on his part. Two hundred thousand black men under arms will give the South some trouble. (Cheers.) If the government fail to protect the black man, we shall have St. Domingo over again. (Cheers.) Mr. Brown said that if such a time should come, he would go down South, and help accomplish the good work. (Cheers.)

The next speaker was CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq. the rebellion, and we have seen the advice of the Anti-Slavery element rejected, No one would be more condemned and despised than he by the former ruling influence of the South. Pres. Johnson, in reorganizing South Carolina, has left out the provision in regard to voting which he established in the other States. That is something for which President, that they cannot be more in earnest than he good, acts are better. But the last four years have we shall move to our task with a nation vowin taught us charity. We had Abraham Lincoln for four years, and we know how sad were our hearts at times. Mr. Slack had faith vet in Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that the loyal, libertyloving men of the nation would never allow the sacannot afford to part with his friends, and who are his friends but the Anti-Slavery people? While there are many of the President's acts to be deplored, yet, backed by the people, he will stand fast by every principle which we have achieved. President Johnson has declared that those who wish to reconstruct in the South must accept the Emancipation Proclamation, and pass the Constitutional amendment. The instinct in the heart of the President is self-protection and honor for the future. He follows Abraham Lincoln, and he knows it was his anti-slavery policy that put him into the niche of fame where he Notwithstanding the unfortunate surroundings of the hour, we have much to hope. The present policy of overnment will have to be abandoned, yet Mr. Slack was confident that the President had done what seemed to him best. The women have a great work to do. Without them, the great victory would not have been achieved. Only by all our people joining bands shall we have that success which we ought to

After more music by the band, which gave a very creditable performance, the Chairman announced Abby Kelley Foster, Lewis Ford, Caroline R. Putnam, James Nowell and William S. Hayward as a Finance Committee, who would proceed to take a collection relation to the need of funds for the Anti-Slavery work now in progress. The Chairman then introduced

WENDELL PHILLIPS. He said that we had bee accustomed to come to this celebration for twenty years past. Some thought their work was done; but what nation or clime. Every man is one of the peo if the events of this summer shall divide the Republican party, our children for twenty years to come may have to continue the struggle. If the President as he has, he virtually says the Constitution is not yields to the influences from the South now pressed binding. If the President had said nothing about sufupon him, the contest will continue in politics as strennously as it has done in arms.

The radical members of the Republican party think olina says nothing about who shall have a voice in that our movements should proceed on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They must be framing a State Constitution. The power which sets aside a Constitution as much as the President has don

supported to carry that idea into practice. makes the Constitution as much provisional as a pro-The President hesitates in regard to the visional Governor is. He has the power to put the of reconstruction. The radical members of his party whole document under his feet, and write a new one, say to him in that case, Stop! delay! do nothing on as much as to do what he has done. (Cheers.) an uncertainty! The important thing is to keep the rebel States out of Congress.

Next December, eighty-four Representatives from these rebel States will go to Congress, enter it, and take their old seats. The Clerk (Mr. McPherson) will proceed to call the States in their old order. It is at his choice, and his only, to call them, and then they are to act in the choice of a Speaker, and in whatever other matters may come up. If President theory is, that the rebel States have never been out of the Union. The great majority of these eighty-four will vote, and the Democratic party will vote with

Mr. Slack says very truly, that Mr. Johnson ha pledged himself to the amendment of the Constitu-tion. But if these rebel Representatives are in Congress, they will trade; they will make condition and impose terms. The crisis of the hour is, whether Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, takes these persons in, or leaves them out.

If President Johnson really agreed with Charles

Sumner that these States should be left out for th present, as he has seemed to say and to promise, we should not have these hasty movements of reco struction, embracing so many States in rapid suc cession. This scale is too great for a mere experiment. It is said that South Carolina has been admi ted on a better basis; but if it be so, he could have done the same thing in all the other States. If it be so, the law is not his obstacle, and he has destroyed the very excuse which he himself formerly alleged. Perhaps this Southern man cannot at present see the negro with unprejudiced eyes. He knows slavery. root and branch. He needs no report about it. If h gives up the black race to the control of the white in these reconstructed States, it is because he wishes to do so. We are in serious danger from this position start of Congress. He has put at least one man in the President. The interests and rights of the negros power who cannot, by a strict construction of the law, are in danger; of those very men who have given take the oath of office. Mr. Brown feared we are to the most efficient help, the warmest zeal, the most try. We must stand up for them, as they have done for us. We must let the President know that our support of him will depend upon his faithfulness in this

> These negroes are now undergoing terrible persect ions from our own officers, civil and military. Gen. Grierson has been treating them with shameful injus tice and inhumanity. Even Stanton and Speed do not take our side in their influence on the President. The President himself is opposed to us.

Mr. Phillips proceeded to contrast McClellan's meth od of making war with Grant's. He thought that we, instead of waiting, like the former, until the enemy has completed his fortifications, should say to our opponents, like the latter.-" We shall move imme nediately on your works."

The new Governor of North Carolina is taken from the Confederate bench. President Johnson sends the class of men to act as Federal officers. Our only de fence is in changing the purpose of Andy Johnson Our danger is gréater than Grant's was before Vick burg. To-day a voice should go from Massachusetts letting the President know that his friends look upon his present attitude as a surrender to the rebels. If the present policy goes on, we shall be governed by the whites of the rebel States.

At the close of Mr. Phillips's speech, the meeting adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Chairman read the following list of person minated as officers of the meeting, and, the vote being taken, they were elected :-

President-Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT. Vice Presidents-Charles L. Remond, Joshua T verett, Andrew T. Foss, Wm. Wells Brown, Nathan

iel H. Whiting, Geo. L. Stearns, Charles W. Slack. Secretaries-Charles K. Whipple, George H. Young.

Finance Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Lewis Ford, Caroline R. Putnam, James Nowell, Wm. S. Hayward.

After music by the band, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH was introduced to the meeting. He said-This morn ing we had our danger set before us, and the need of effort to turn aside that danger. It may not be amiss Mr. Slack did not feel surprised that Mr. Brown had if we consider some of the grounds of hope. One of some misgivings at the prospect of the times. No the speakers told us that, notwithstanding the many man can be uninterested in these times. There are unfavorable signs at Washington, he still had a good many things in the record of President Johnson, for deal of faith in Andy Johnson. The thought came to the last few months, to make us sad. Men have Mr. Burleigh, that although he had not much faith in been appointed to the government of the South who the President, he had faith in God. He felt a confidifficulty will not desert us now, in the very midst o discarded and unrecognized. The President has the path-will not forsake the work he has undertaken pardoned man after man who had no excuse for the This nation was planted for a noble purpose. It is to crime of treason. Yet, for all that is sad, there is be held to its mission-it is not to be permitted to turn something of hope. Andrew Johnson is one of the from its work. A nation is here to illustrate the poor white men of the South. (Cheers.) He has no grandeur, excellency and power of the great doctrine sympathy with the ruling interest of former times. of equal rights, and the perfect sanctity of manhood. The Pilgrims doubtless knew not the full meaning of their task; it was left for this day to show it. We have come through the Red Sea of blood, and we must not turn back because we face new dangers to-day Some imagined that when we caught sight of the to take courage. We have the declaration, made promised land, we might throw off the harness. Bu often and frankly to those who have called on the we are to press forward still. Let us not give up yet The work which we are doing as preliminary to our in regard to this matter. Some will say, words are purpose is so impressing the mind of this people that not be cheated of the fruit of its sacrifice. How are we met to-day? Every one nearly says the black man has a right to suffrage. They say it is his that he may save his own rights, but also because it is needful for the salvation of our own rights. But after all crifice which some fear. (Applause.) The President though the black man ought to have the franchise, yet he must have it in the right way and at the righ time, they say. They tell us the rights of the States must be respected. The President may desire the good result as much as any one, but he and we mus leave it to the States. Mr. Burleigh doubted if i would be best for the South to do this work. He feared it would be shown that none but those who had been indoctrinated in the principle of equal rights would be on the side of those who thought suffrage the true policy. It is unsafe to trust the ne gro to those who would crush him under their feet He urged the nation to take the right and broad view of this question. You must take the ground of exist ing law-if you can find it-and conform yourself thereto; or if you refuse that, you must go back first principles; begin as if there were no law, and build on the solid granite. Which does your President propose to do ! Let him take one horn of the di lemma, and stick to that. If you say, let the old law stand as it is, you leave with the people of the States which have been in rebellion the full control of those States. The Constitution of North Carolina gives the President no right to appoint a provisional Governor or to tell him what to do. It is only by election by the people that a governor can be chosen. The Pres ident (in his course) says the right has come to him from the audience during the remarks of the next lina. I believe he is right in that, from the fact of the entire forfeiture of all right of government by the people. What are the States? You say the people. Who are the people ? It is just there that the Souther people are getting bewildered. We say the people are all of competent age and sound mind, no mi ple, and North Carolina recognized that once. When the President has set aside the Constitution as muci frage, do you suppose any one would have had the effrontery to suggest it ? The constitution of North Car

Having thus a clear foundation to build on, the deep

under lying feeling of justice is on the side of

You have read the story of the boat aground, which us. Then you have war from the Gulf to the Canada was in imminent peril until the black soldier jumped line. Then you have a war between families—the to the rescue, saying-Somebody must die to get us worst war that ever raged in the world. We shall see ut of this, and it may as well be me. Thus speak- a more bloody war than Ireland ever saw. Suppose ing, he put his shoulder to the stern and pushed it off, the South does not get the majority, what comes and he fell plerced by rebel shot. And after this record then ? The South will be united, and there will be a has been repeated on a hundred battle-fields, is this political war in the Congress which will give the nation going to forget every lesson of its Christianity South time for further consolidation. Moreover, you and justice,-going to turn this black man over to will have been guilty of a depth of ingratitude unthose who have always oppressed him? You have a known before, in keeping the suffrage from those who nighty lever in the hearts of this people. Mr. Bur- have given themselves to save this nation.

eigh had spoken before a regiment of soldiers who were she is powerless, and can do nothing. The next and he was astonished at the great cheers they gave him. We have justice and gratitude on our side to help us. What an ineffably mean act it would be to have every reason to hate the North for her ingratigive the soldier who has helped us to victory, back to tude-if you will make common cause with us, we those who hate him the more because we have con- will crush this foe." So together they will secure quered them by his help? Who could face the world, their independence, and the world will say "amen!" nay, who could face his own looking-glass after such If this Union is reconstructed without negro suffrage, in act ? It is a piece of pure effrontery for the South this country will see a very dark hour-such a state sneered into decency by such a course as this deserves

seered into decency by such a course as this deserves

President Johnson declared at the outset that he had

no particle of care for the black man. He has done talking to us of magnanimity. It is a fine word. It no act of special good to the colored man. Where is a fine thing in their estimation when it is to be has he done more for the negro than to provide for shown at somebody else's expense. Be magnani-mous toward those who would tear the Declaration of Independence all to pieces !! Mr. Burleigh believed he bow before ! Public opinion. He stands in the se who had shown their man- position to understand what public opinion is ; if so, good-those who had shown it after we have for so then we decide that public opinion is against us. long denied it. But we have come to that time when Public sentiment is with Andy Johnson. The President will never go against public opinion, unless he is to stand for the right as the right. Give the control overborne by it. If the people of the North are not ready for negro suffrage, have we any reason for hope? The South will yet bite the dust for its inhuman conduct to the Negro. The administration has outlawed the Negro; it has him under its heel.

treason is the greatest crime, and then puts the government of the North into the hands of those traitors is not loyal. He is belping forward the game which is to split this government. Secession is not a crime. Mr. Foster was the son of a revolutionist. The revo-Resolved, That we look on any reorganization of the rebel States which does not rest on the principles of the absolute equality of every man before the Law, and the recognition of the full civil rights of every citizen, as a practical surrender of the North to the South; and that, viewing such reconstruction as the essential triumph of the Slave Power, we pledge ourselves to an agitation to crush it as devoted tionists had the right to set up a government for then selves. But the South never proposed anything but a piratical association. It was in partnership with the North, and secretly plundered the other partner, and went off, accomplishing secession by treachery and violence. Justice, Liberty and Equality form a basis for a government on which any States have a right to

Mr. Foster advised the negro to support any govern ment which recognized his equality before the law In spite of these forebodings, Mr. Foster had hope. He saw on the side of the Anti-Slavery party the whole orthodox clergy of the North. We have on our side all the leading, prominent, active Republicans. They all go for negro suffrage. All that remains for us is to go to work to reform that public sentiment in which is our only hope.

which gave their services to the cause, receiving only their expenses, the meeting adjourned

work of collection, and the President introduced to the meeting Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper. She spoke GEORGE H. YOUNG, of the past history of this country, suggesting both courage and warning from the action of our fathers n the first revolution. She pointed out the rotten 4th. 1865. timbers which have been incorporated with the ship of State, and proceeded to speak of the action of the colored people in the present struggle, so noble, so de. J. Wetherbee, Jr., H. E. Haskins, voted, so truly magnanimous, and of the obvious and imperative duty of standing by them in their hour of 1 00 J. A. Moore, 0 50 M. V. B. Bartlett 1 00 J. H. Allen, 00 J. H. A 00 Daniel J 50 K. Hein 00 P. Leon iel Mann, danger, which is now impending or actually present. The black man, if not highly intelligent, knows w 1 00 P. Leonard, 0 50 A. L. Maynard, 0 50 J. Marshall, 1 00 Cyrus Houghton, 1 00 W. J. McLaughlin enough at least to give a loyal vote instead of a dis-loyal one. The success of this nation has been so A. L. Babcock Wm. Sparrell good met it in the way, and withstood it. The immense preparations, E. S. Wood, the gigantic armies could not succeed until it was de- J. S. Ball cided that Slavery should die. Then and not till E. Russell, then came success. Only after the passing of the By friends, nond fall.

As to the inferiority of the colored race, there

Cash, three pers are plenty of white people who must be raised, and raised many degrees to stand on an equality with them.

their own rights. Let not the rights of negroes be left in such hands as those of the new Governor of This nation has not even repented; it has not undertood its own guilt. When we understand the greatness of the guilt which slaveholding implies, we shall be ready to adopt the rule, No reconstruction without

Rev. ANDREW T. Foss was the next speaker. He regarded the present time as one of momentous interest. This hour exceeds in interest every other hour. We have had three crises. First, there was the battle of Fredericksburg. Two years ago, Meade had driven back the rebels. Second, a great Proclam B. J. Beal, ation of Emancipation was made by President Lin. R. T. Buck,

coln. Thirdly, there was the reëlection of Lincoln. But the crisis upon us now is greater than any of the others. If we make any compromise—if the reb. Miss J. Tilton, els come into power, as seems now to be the policy of J. B. Maroni. the government-the war will have been in vain. Wm. Claffen During this summer we have a work of transcendent importance. Mr. Foss fally believed we should be Geo. W. Platt, victorious. In every crisis the negro has been the J. W. Rieh, conqueror. We said he should not fight-he said he M. Rockwo would. We say he shall not vote; but by the living A friend, God he will vote. (Cheers.) Mr. Foss was one o the hopeful kind. If we do our duty, we shall be successful-everything seems to be working for freedo The Dred Scott Decision is the most powerful M argument for negro voting; for it argued that, if he government has made him a citizen; and now we can say he ought to vote. We can take all the fifth of the pro-slavery sewers, and make it all redound to the

glory of God. Who is Andy Johnson? What is the Democratic party, provided there is one? (Laughter.) If we have truth our side, we have everything. "One man J with God is a majority." Mr. Foss was going to work on in this cause, and to work under the patro age of A. T. Foss, if he could not find any other ronage. (Laughter.) Suppose we fail? If the Southerners come into Congress, they will assimilate with the Copperheads; but even then we will never say fail. We stand on the side of justice and truth and will never say fail. In the name of God and Humanity, success will crown our efforts.

The concluding address on this occasion was made

this is the all-important question which, if settled at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Walker, Ful-aright, must be decided by the Anti-Slavery people. icr & Co., Publishers.

black man. The justice of the question is clearly his This is the great question for the next quarter of a on the issue of manhood. Every State which be-longed to the Union in the beginning—in the old time —declared the black man had this right by virtue of his manhood. The right of voting is a human right, sent the Secession party, and they will stand as To-day our strength is in the sentiment of justice, re- solid body—they will have all the old love of slavery. forced by every sentiment of gratitude to those who They stand as a unit. Either there will be coppercame to you and helped to save you. (Cheers.) Where heads enough to give them the preponderance, or would you have been had it not been for the black there will not be. Suppose they get a majority on man? (Hear, hear.) The black man helped you to their side. Then will come the assumption of the success. In the Book of Decrees you will find it de- rebel debt. The second act will be to send the colorcreed that the flag should never be carried to Rich- ed men back to bondage-then we shall have a viler mond and Charleston until black soldiers carried it set of men in Washington than ever before. Then there. (Cheers.) Why stop to inquire as to the man-hood of the black men? You did not stop to agitate Then another war is inevitable, for the negro will never surrender the bayonet to resume the chain. though it took in Pierce and Buchanan. (Cheers.) They will fight for themselves after having fought for

The South, finding she is over-matched, will find

The President is not loyal. The man who says

After music once more by the band, the members of

CHARLES. K. WHIPPLE, Secretaries.

Account of Moneys collected at Framingham Grove, July Oyrus Houghton,

O 25 R. Prang,

Prang,

J. H. Marshall,

S. Putnam,

Bobert Mansfield,

G. Julian Harney,

Friends,

Cash, various sums,

W. Harrington,

C. C. McLauthlin,

Wot a Johnson Man,

Perlie Segne "Not a Johnson
Perlie Segge,
M. G. Kimball,
T. H. Howe,
L. Bigelow,
J. Clark,
D. Bowen,
C. Mendum,
J. G. Scammell,
G. L. Stearns,
R. C. St. John,
Stranger The oppressors of the negroes are beneath them. An One of the Band American ought to be ashamed to use the help of Cash, reedmen to save the life of his nation, and then re- J. B. Tirrell, fuse them the indispensable means of maintaining F. B. John William Friend, S. S. Foster, Wm. B. Harrington Upton, Mass., Geo. M. Sawyer, Ste Stranger, S. H. Hero, D. Patrick, ing, Mass., P. Shaw, So. Natick, James F. Allen, West Newton, Geo. Woods, Cambridge-

port, T. Coolidge, E. M. Mars Crouch, A. O. Ackley, L. Humphrey, 0 25 Dearth, 3 00 A friend, 0 25 G. O. Bean, 0 25 G. O. Bean,
0 10 A friend,
0 10 S. Gates,
0 25 S. Holman,
1 00 M. Hastings,
1 00 A friend,
1 00 L. Jackson,
1 85 A friend,
1 00 H. Gwinn,
0 25 C. E. Waite,
0 20 Wm. Fish,
0 50 56 Total cash. \$109 88 1 50 N. Swasey and wife, 1 00 0 50 A friend, 1 00

Mrs. Chapman G. H. Barnes,

New Subscribers to the Anti-Slavery Standard, turned to J. T. Sargent by Mrs. A. K. Foster turned to J. I. Sargent by Mrs. A. K. Foster
Mrs. Delecta Lewis, of Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Bigelow, No. S Piedmont St., Worcester, Mass., 6 mos.,
Ros Hoyt, Framingham, Mass., 6 mos.,
A. A. Gifford, Hopkinton.
H. H. Brigham, South Abington, 6 mes.,
J. H. Hero, Westboro'
J. Wetherbee, Jr., 11 Pacenix Building, Boston.
L. S. Putnam, Boston, \$3 00 1 50 Aggregate.

10 50 - 4 00

\$124 38

That always able and interesting review, THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for 1865, presents the follow ing table of contents:—1. The Drift Period in Theology. 2. The American Unitarian Pulpit. 3. Hor by Stephen S. Foster of Worcester. The last speaker, said he, is a man of large hope, but such are not always safe men. Mr. Foster hoped, but he feared, thurch. 6. Hedge's Reason in Religion. 7. Thoreas, thought fear was the proper attitude of mind read. 8. The New Nation. 9. Review of Current The Examiner is published once in Literature. THE EXAMINER is published once in Every speaker has referred to negro suffrage, and two months, beginning with January of each year

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE TO THE

NEGRO CHILDREN OF NEW ORLEANS Yesterday, Chief Justice Chase, in compr Rev. Mr. Conway, State Commissioner of a men's Bureau of the War Department, men's Bureau of the trar Department, and Rev. Mr. Wheelock, the Secretary of the Board & ucation for Freedmen, visited the Common Star Colored School, of which Mr. Tucker is the pring pal. The scholars had but brief notice tention of Mr. Chase to make them a vi tention of Air. Chase to make them a visit. In were assembled in the large lecture-room of "School of Liberty," and when he entered ill children arose and greeted him with that item song, "The Battle-cry of Freedom." The was sung in a most excellent manner. The old was waving on the building, and was also not entered on the walls inside. The children were ed on the walls inside. The children were concised in geography, reading, arithmetic, decisation and singing. After the exercises of the school of the schoo stance of which we give below: "A short time ago I was in Washington. 10mm

saw the President. Among all the thing the pleased him in connection with this line is visit pleased him in connection with this time is visit pleased him in connection with the maximum visit has been president. pleased him in connection win this time in which we live, I remember that he mentioned the making lishment of schools for the education of por distributions of the contract o dren in this Southern country. He was once a pur boy himself. He had in him that which is here. than any mere educational requirement than any mere equeational requirement—he had nonest heart and a purpose to do well. He had spent several years of his life without having reshed the point of advancement attained by many of years and the point of advancement attained by many of years and the several years are several years and the several years and the several years are several years and the several years and the several years are several years of the years of the several years of the point of advancement attained by many of yet, yet he succeeded by close application and strict as the succeeded by crose approximon and strict as antion, and ultimately became a member of the State Legislature, and then a member of Congress after Legislature, and then a member of congress after-ward a Senator, and now he is the President of the republic. He had difficulties, and you will have ours. As he rose by good use of the means at his command, so may you; and as he triumphed over the difficulties that were in his way, so may you. You may rise very high in life, if not rapidly to place f power; yet you may attain such a position mong men as will enable you to exercise the prinileges of citizenship, and by that means whim reach a point equal to that enjoyed by any people. I shall never see you again, but I want to inform the President of your progress, of the use you make of the privileges extended to you. Be careful to use well your opportunity, under the Board of Educa-tion, and you will be happy. Obey those teacher, for with them you are engaged as soldier in a fight against ignorance. We have passed through one bloody war of four years' duration. Now we area-gaged in another. It is a fight against ignorace, and these teachers and friends are your captains majors, colonels, and generals. Just as regments have their officers, and the soldiers must obey them, so you, as little children in school, have your ofcers, and you must obey them. Be obedient to them, and love God and your Savior Jews Chris, and you will succeed. I hope you will rise rey rapidly, and in the diligent observance of thes things you will be happy."—New Orlean Dels, June 8th.

#### SECRETARY STANTON.

The Eastern proverb says: " Abuse not the steed tematic maligners of Secretary Stanton are taking new base, for the purpose of diagazing him and lriving him from office, under cover of the popular ity of Gen. Sherman, and their object is not to do or to the one, but to confer dis other. Gen. Sherman has never had such friends before, at least since the war began. The reged and not always fair spoken chief of the War Department has held the rebellion by the throat ever since his accession to office, and has never shown any favor to its chiefs, its participators, or its accessives. He has been better and more thoroughly abused by the Northern allies of and apologizers for the release than any other man in the country, saving always the lamented Lincoln. He has never quailed before the rage and ferocity of the rebels, nor shown favor or puarter to their aiders, well-wishers and sympathize For his stern and uncompromising hostility to rebellion in every shape which it has assumed, he has incornon every snape which it has assumen, he has assumen, he has a low, when his efforts and his policy are triumphast, and can no longer be assailed, they seize upon a copisode of the war, for the purpose of keeping up their measureless and causeless obloquy. The meaning the statement of the state who have been continually railing at Secretary Stanton for what they call "illegal arrests" sol "high-handed, unconstitutional measures," which the state of the country has required, and the great majority of the people of the country have justified and approved, have never seen anything wrong is the rebellion. They were "no coercion" mea is the commencement of the war, "amnesty men" at Chicago, and "peace men "always and everywhere.
They never heard of Fort Pillow; they never dreamed that there were any such places as Ander-sonville and Libby prison. But some of their friends fayette or Fort Warren, and their blood, so cold and phlegmatic when the patriot sons of the country are starved and murdered, grows hot and herce over the fancied wrongs of some fellow rebel sympathizer.

## JACOB SELWYN'S WIFE'S EPITAPE.

"Her name was Sarah-simply Sarah," mil Jacob, as if the fact were a testimony to the model nature of the departed. "She was of late year-68," he continued, referring at the same time to an old pocket book; "but according to my reckning we lost three years or so from not keeping a check upon her birthdays. Put her down 68; she most have known her own age better than any one class.

Mr. Wycherly wrote "aged 68."
"Would you say aged 2" asked Selwyn. "I don't think she would have liked that. Say in her 68th year, if you please."

Mr. Wycherly wrote as requested.

" She was an excellent cook, Wycherly, and made ham better, I think, than any other we country," said Selwyn, with a pardonable feeling of

"I don't think we can put that in her epitaph," remarked Wycherly.

"No, perhaps not; but it's a pity; it ought to go down, as it might have stimulated other years women to have as much said of them;" adding after a god taught me to a pause, "she was good at figures, and taught nels cipher when I was first married; but that can't go

down either, I suppose."

"It would be difficult to express it," answered

Wycherly.

"Pickling and preserving, she was a great hash
at both," said Selwyn, with an inquiring look, but receiving no encouraging response from his amazura sis, he took another sheet. "Always early with her chickens and turkers, and

pretty night found herself in clothes; what do you say to that? That ought to go down."

Mr. Wycherly replied, "Well, I think all the good qualities you have enumerated must be off-prised in 'She was an excellent wife."

"Ah! that she was," said the bereaved hostand; "and it's hard she can't have it put stronger than the She was affectionate, Wycherly.

Yes, I'm sure of that. Sometimes a little too affectionate, and showed a little unnecessary anxiety about me. I need b vex her sometimes on purpose to try her temper.

"And bow did you find it?" said Wyclasty.

slyly. "Well, it varied—sometimes smooth end others, warm, perhaps very warm; but a berged qualities can't be set out at length, I won't her her little infirmities advertised in the churchyan!

THEODORE PARKER'S "LIFE THOUGHTS." HIS MOST POPULAR WORK!

Lessons from the World of Matter and the World

of Man." BY THEODORE PARKER. Selected from Notes of Unpublished Sermons, by Berri

Just published—420 pages, tinted paper and illustrated title, with portrait—an ELEGANT OCTAVO TOLENE. PRICE \$2 50.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of print CHARLES W. SLACK, Publisher, No. 8 Bromfeld St., Baiss.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. No. 9 TREMOST St.